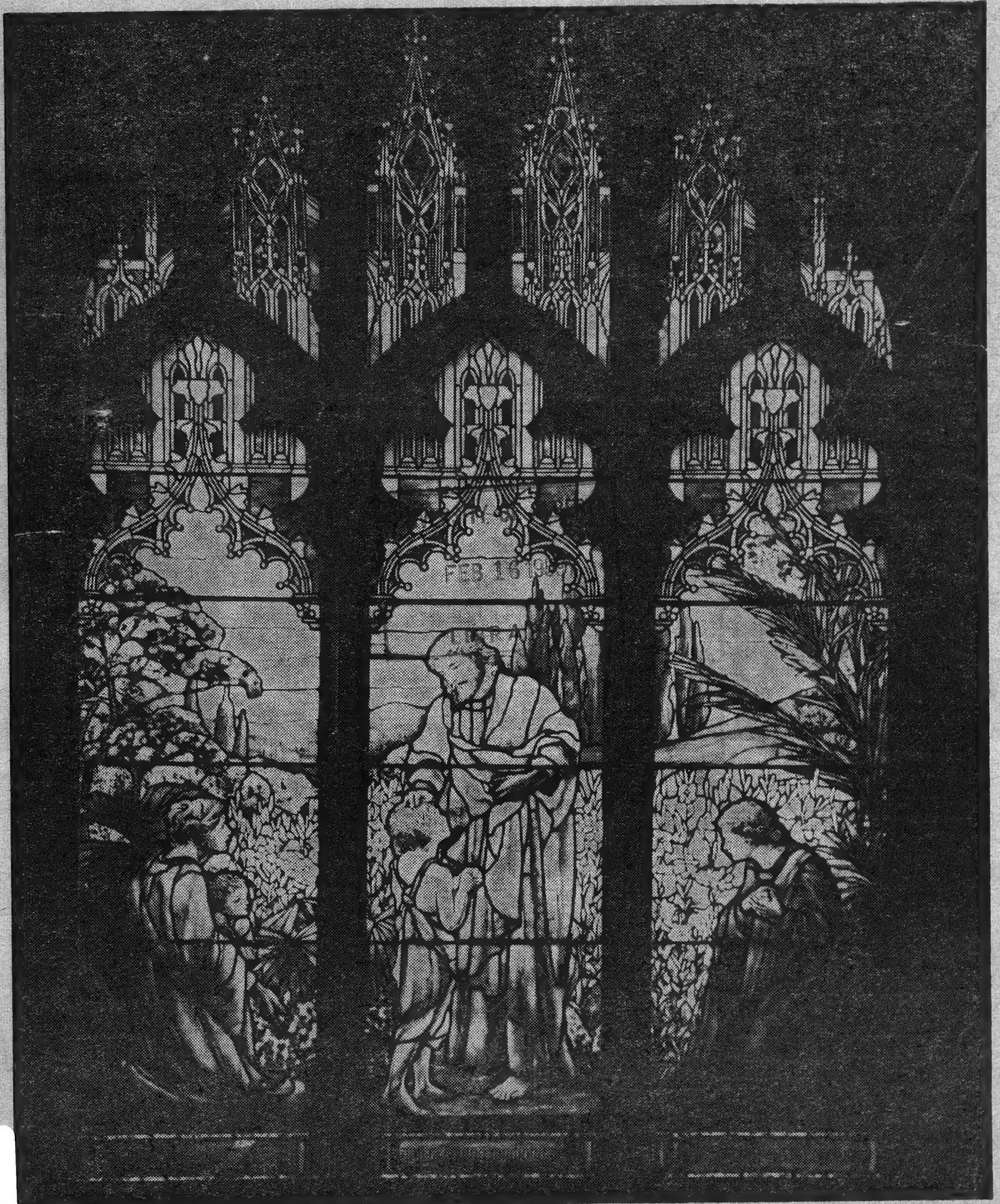


Farm and Ranch Review

VOLUME LIV.
NUMBER 12

CALGARY, ALBERTA
DECEMBER, 1958



BARD
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MADE IN ALL THE SECTIONS, THAT ARE DIVISIBLE BY 2, TO DRAW SIX TOYS FOR GOOD GIRLS AND BOYS.

FUNLAND

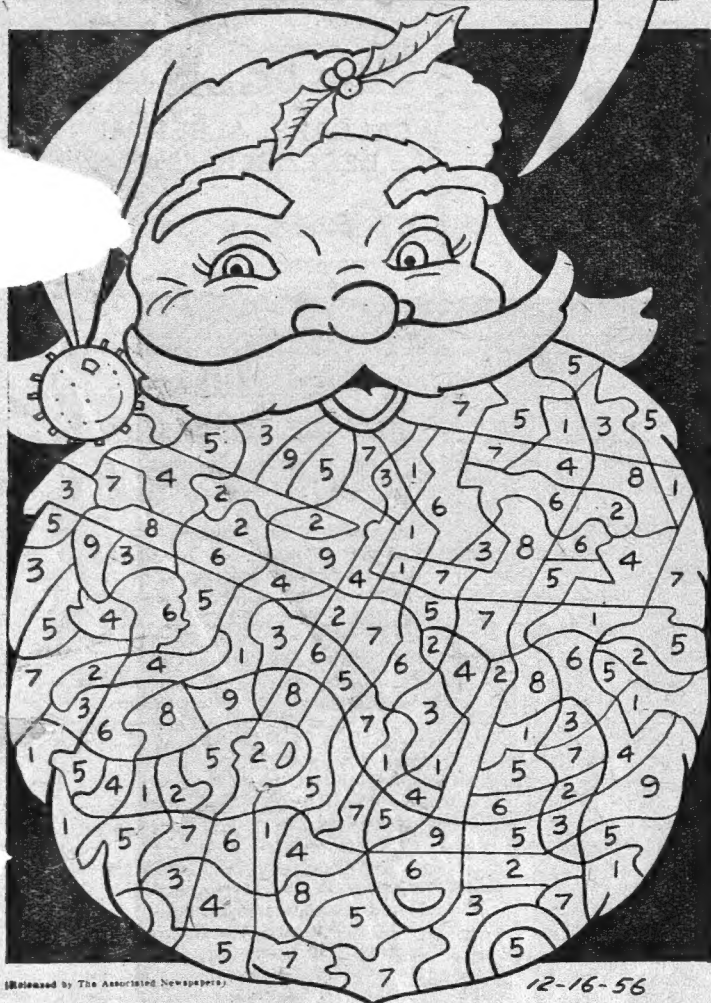
THE FAMILY ENTERTAINER

by A.W. NUGENT
THE WORLD'S
LEADING
PUZZLEMAKER

DOUBLE FUN

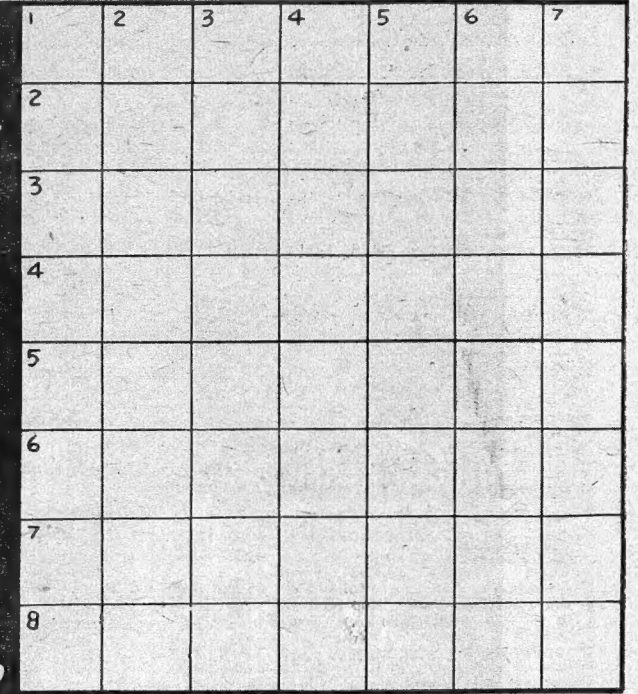
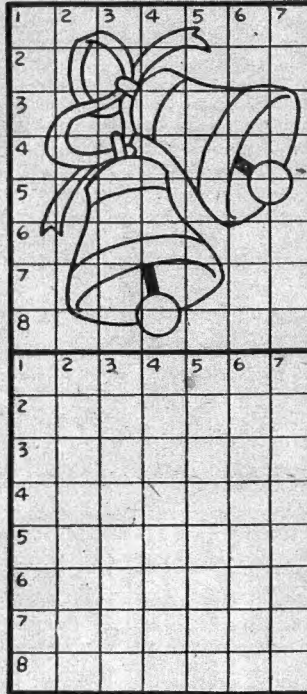
TRY TO DUPLICATE THE TWO BELLS ACTUAL SIZE AND ALSO FOUR TIMES THEIR SIZE. DRAW YOUR SKETCHES IN THE TWO GROUPS OF EMPTY SQUARES.

MAKE SURE YOUR LINES CUT THE BOXES JUST AS THEY DO IN THE ORIGINAL.



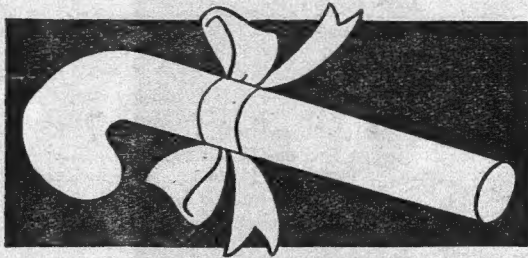
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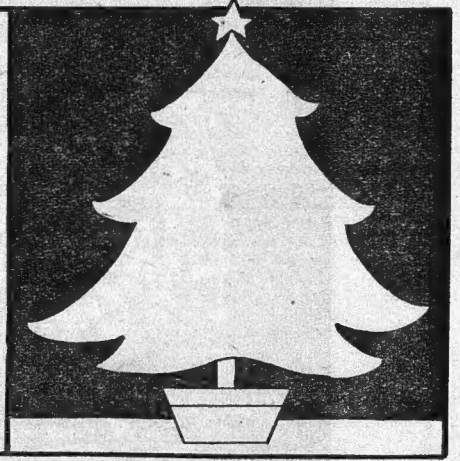
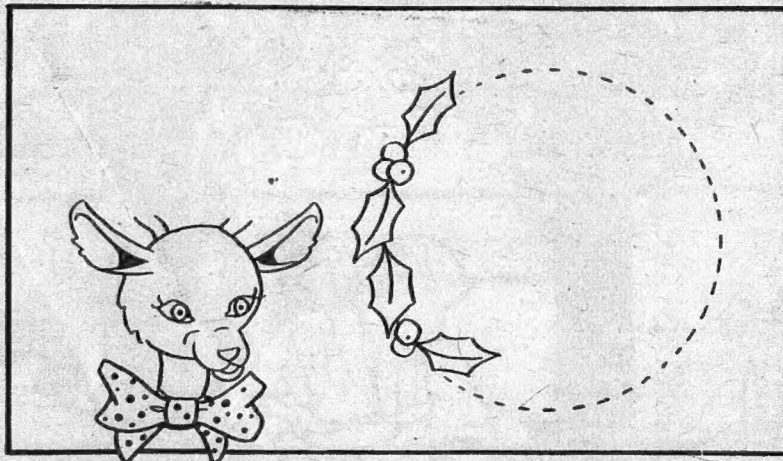


HELP JOLLY OLD SAINT NICHOLAS TO GET READY FOR CHRISTMAS.

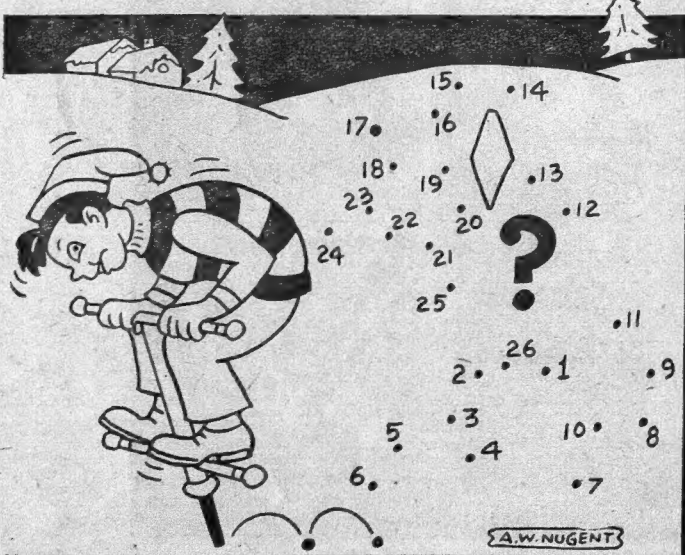
DRAW THE STRIPES ON THE CANDY CANE, THE REINDEER'S ANTLERS, FINISH THE WREATH AND DECORATE THE CHRISTMAS TREE.



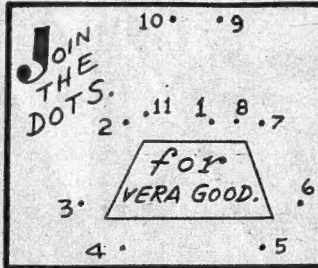
12-16-56



BILLY MADE A PICTURE IN THE SNOW OF WHAT HE WANTS FOR CHRISTMAS. JOIN THE NUMBERED POGO HOLES TO SEE IT.



A.W. NUGENT



JUGGLE THE LETTERS TO SPELL WHAT'S IN THE TWO BOXES.



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Farm and Ranch Review

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MEN


WHO THINK

OF TOMORROW

PRACTICE

MODERATION

TODAY



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Science Now Shrinks Piles Without Pain or Discomfort

Finds Healing Substance That Relieves Pain And Itching As It Shrinks Hemorrhoids

Toronto, Ont. (Special) — For the first time science has found a new healing substance with the ability to shrink hemorrhoids and to relieve pain and itching. Thousands have been relieved with this inexpensive substance right in the privacy of their own home without any discomfort or inconvenience.

In case after case, while gently relieving pain actual reduction (shrinkage) took place.

Most amazing of all—results were so thorough that sufferers made statements like "Piles have ceased to be a problem!"

The secret is a new healing substance (Bio-Dyne)—discovery of a famous scientific institute.

Now this new healing substance is offered in suppository or ointment form called Preparation H. Ask for it at all drug stores—money back guarantee.

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Scientific wonder SOLES

...AT ALL SHOE REPAIRERS

backache!
—tired out!
—rest disturbed!

ARE ALL WIVES FED UP?

When they are troubled by backache, that tired out feeling or disturbed rest, many, many women turn to Dodd's Kidney Pills. These conditions can be caused by excess acids and wastes in the system and Dodd's Kidney Pills stimulate the kidneys and aid their normal action of removing these excess acids and wastes. Then life seems brighter, housework lighter! Why don't you, too, try Dodd's?

Editorials...

Union rights and railway rates

Still another link has been forged in the chain of rising freight rates that binds prairie development

GRANTING railway wage hikes does nothing to dull the cutting-edge of the economic see-saw that keeps cutting through the nation's economy. It simply whets the appetite of organized labor for more demands and more public submission.

Prairie farmers — more than anyone else — know only too well that every increase in wages, whether justified or not, is eventually passed back for them to pay.

The freight-rate problem which is so closely tied in with wages, has no easy solution, nor is the line clearly drawn between cause and effect. The railways are prohibited from earning a profit by discontinuing some lines and introducing other economies. If the government prohibits profits, then it is obligated to prevent losses. The unions are exerting their pressure in between, knowing full well that the government will "absorb" the strain by passing it along to the public.

"If (a freight rate hike is) granted, most of the increase would have to be paid by farmers in Western Canada and the Maritime Provinces. Farmers are in no position to pay for deficits on luxury trains, or to increase anybody's wages or pension benefits." — A. W. PLATT, PRESIDENT OF THE FARMERS' UNION OF ALBERTA, SEPT., 1958.

The main thing that hit the farmers from their peak year, 1951 to 1956... is not a rise in the price of what they buy, but a fall in the price of what they sell... even if all the increase in prices of things farmers buy could be attributed to union wage policies (which is preposterous) it would be a drop in the bucket compared to the drastic fall in prices of the things they sell." — PUBLISHED IN "LABOR RESEARCH" BY THE CANADIAN LABOR CONGRESS, DECEMBER, 1957.

"Farm people are getting mighty tired of paying the costs of these continuous disputes between labor and management. During the last few years, strikes in transportation and grain handling have cost Alberta farmers many thousands of dollars as well as great personal trouble and anxiety." — A. W. PLATT, PRESIDENT OF FARMERS' UNION OF ALBERTA, AUG., 1958.

"We have had three post-war inflations. For every one of them the causes are plain and simple, and wage increases are not among them." — PUBLISHED IN "LABOR RESEARCH" BY THE CANADIAN CONGRESS OF LABOR.

"It is ironical that the farmers of Western Canada, who have absolutely no part in the dispute,

should be the big losers. The same situation has prevailed on too many occasions in the past, in strikes of both railway and terminal workers." — ALBERTA WHEAT POOL "BUDGET," SEPT., 1958.

"This step is taken with great regret, but there appears no alternative if the wages and working conditions of railways employees are to be kept in some decent relationship to those of workers in other industries." — FRANK HALL, CHAIRMAN JOINT NEGOTIATING COMMITTEE OF NON-OPERATING UNION OF RAILWAYS.

"Unions freely engage in activities for which businessmen would be promptly indicted, tried and convicted under the anti-trust laws. These include, for example, boycotts and agreements to boycott, restrictions on production, restraints on competition such as limiting supply, dividing territories and allocating markets, and suppression of technological improvements." — DONALD J. HARDENBROOK, VICE-PRES. UNION BAG-CAMP CORP., SPEAKING BEFORE A SENATE LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE COMMITTEE, MAY, 1958.

"We are as conscious of our responsibility as anybody else..." — GEORGE PAWSON, SECT'Y JOINT NEGOTIATING COMMITTEE OF NON-OPERATING UNIONS OF RAILWAYS, SEPT., 1958.

"... it is inevitable that the public, who in the past have met and crushed many dictatorships, are not now prepared to submit to a dictatorship of labor unions." — WESTERN PRODUCER EDITORIAL, SEPT., 1958.

Consider these opinions:

Public discussion often sheds light on these subjects. In this case it is also generating some heat.

New Years project

LOOKING for a good co-op project for the coming year? Here's an idea for an ambitious young member of some live-wire organization. Set up a machinery and equipment information service.

A file of photographs and diagrams from agricultural journals could be kept, along with complete specifications, price lists, performance details, and test reports from information provided by the machinery

companies, experimental farms, agricultural representatives, and big agricultural firms.

The scheme was developed by a British farmers' union, and while not entirely new, it could still prove an advantage in this country where mechanization is steadily increasing. Some 100 machinery firms are contributing valuable information to the British information service, and have undertaken to keep it up to date. There is no reason why this could not be repeated here. These firms are just as interested as anyone else in making sure that the farmer is completely satisfied with the machine he buys and that the equipment he is using is doing the exact job for which it was designed.

All the products of the big machinery companies have proven themselves in one way or another, or the company would not have remained in business. But each piece of equipment has its own characteristics and can do a specific job particularly well. The farmer need only choose the right machine for the right job.

The idea of the Machinery Information Service is that farmers would have all the information necessary on readily comparable charts or lists to help him make this right choice, before going out to dicker with the salesman over price and terms.

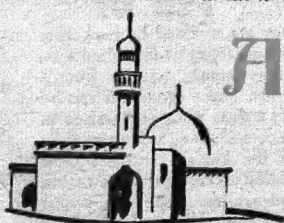
Christmas Tree harvest

A BRIEF note crossed our desk the other day with figures relating to the Christmas-tree trade. Like everything else, the marketing of Christmas-trees has met the pressure of rising costs by becoming big business.

In the few weeks prior to December 25th, young firs, pine and spruce from the farms and woodlands of Canada roll across the continent in their millions. One estimate puts this season's export figure at 28,000,000. Despite the smiles the trees will bring to millions of little faces, the statistics bring misgivings.

Trees that used to sell for twenty-five and fifty cents are now placed on the market for as high as five dollars. Certainly the good Lord charges no more than ever to grow a tree. Even considering the cost of living, the Christmas-tree spread seems hardly reasonable.

On another point, the same people who set the initial price for Christmas trees are being criticized for their harvest methods. Increasing concern is being shown in forested areas for certain operators who fell giant firs that have taken half a century to grow, merely to sell the tip for a couple of dollars. Another criticism is that great numbers of fine young saplings are destroyed in their thousands by workmen with heavy machinery who would rather drive a bulldozer short-cut through a fresh stand of young timber, than go round by the road allowance. If this keeps up, the cost of trees



A MERRY CHRISTMAS

... to all our Readers



is certain to rise even higher as convenient stands are destroyed

Chopping down millions of young trees to place for a few days in a living-room is an extravagant luxury. Most feel it's worth it when they see the eyes of the little ones sparkle on Christmas morning. Yet we older folk who may have lost the easy knack for enjoying such simple pleasures, have gained the hard-headed wisdom to realize that wanton and short-sighted destruction of easily available forest resources could make the cost of Christmas trees prohibitive.

We could reach the point where we will be forced to cut down on the number of faces that are bright and happy, unless we cut down on the waste of our resources.

Donating to government

THE publication of the Calgary Exhibition and Stampede Annual Report coincided with a Department of Agriculture statement that the federal government "contributed" about \$1,000,000 in financial assistance to agricultural fairs and exhibitions.

If spread equally among the country's 111 different fairs this would come to about \$1,000 apiece, which really wouldn't go very far. In the case of Calgary's exhibition, the provincial government "contributed" a hundred thousand dollars last year.

But a closer look shows who really did the contributing. Calgary actually made available \$250,630.76 in taxation from the activities on the grounds, so government has only made a partial refund. This would suggest that government money "spent" on agricultural fairs can be a pretty good investment and that the better-run fairs are operating on a very efficient basis. Unfortunately, it may also create an impression in some minds that exhibitions such as the Stampede are making big money for someone. This is not the case.

The Calgary Exhibition is a non-profit community organization whose sound administration over a period of years has accumulated buildings, equipment and other permanent properties to the value of several million dollars. Just painting and maintaining this equipment is a yearly expense of thousands and thousands of dollars. All of this is a donation to the community.

The facilities are not idle 50 weeks out of the year. They are rented out to professional and non-agricultural organizations to provide funds for maintenance, repair and expansion. This is what enables the Stampede directors and their management staff to donate the use of these facilities to a continuous heavy schedule of straight agricultural activities — such as 4-H meets, horse shows, cattle sales, farm schools, exhibits, etc. — with a bare minimum cost to the agricultural community of southern Alberta. The operating margin is very fine, but the day is approaching when rising expenses (such as taxes) will force curtailment of operations.

It is well to keep in mind that aside from the handful of efficient salaried employees, the bulk of the time and work in connection with the operations is contributed — often at considerable personal ex-

pense — by public spirited citizens. Under the present arrangement of taxation, they cannot but help feeling that they are increasingly working harder for the government than they are for the Stampede. If the government paid them salaries commensurate with the time and expense they are contributing to the community, the fairs would be too costly to hold.

It's time the government revised its tax structure for non-profit fairs and exhibitions, instead of collecting a lot and returning a little.

Financial box score

The federal bureau of statistics reports that an hour's wages in industry bought:—

	1958	1956
Loaves of bread	6.8	7.6
Quarts of milk	5.1	7.1
Pounds of butter	1.3	2.4
Pounds of steak	1.6	2.0
Dozen eggs	1.5	2.4

Over this same period the return to the farm producer, on the average, decreased.

Santa in work clothes

SURE signs of Christmas are everywhere . . . the frost on the windows, . . . the shouts of ruddy-faced youngsters on the slopes . . . the tinsel and color of store windows . . . and the ever-present Santa Claus wherever you turn. Of course, we refer to the jolly old man with the long white beard and dressed up in the bright red suit.

But there is another kind of Santa Claus, in dark and simple uniform with just a touch of red in the hat band, who is also present wherever you turn — especially if you are turning for help. This is the Salvation Army lad or lass who stands for long hours in the cold, jingling the bells of charity and good cheer.

Undoubtedly there are others who work hard for their fellow man at Christmastime, but the Salvation Army has somehow earned a niche of its own by playing Santa Claus in the broadest sense on a year-round basis. It is the Salvation Army that appears from nowhere when needed most, to offer its own brand of spiritual and material comfort for those who are often considered least.

Half a century of Canadian Servicemen well know the contribution of the men in blue. They were a source of admiration and thankfulness for the weary soldier stepping back for a brief rest from a taut and straining front. From out of nowhere in the pitch black of the front-line night someone pressed into his hand that wonderful mug of steaming hot coffee. No need to ask questions! It was understood; the "good old Sally Ann — as usual."

The tragedies of war unfortunately have been replaced by tragedies of peace, and as ever the Salvation Army is on the job. No one was surprised when the

"Army" moved in to the pit-head at Springhill to establish a relief centre. It was taken for granted.

Their work, as always, was overshadowed by the impact of the tragedy itself, and for this very reason there is seldom fanfare associated with the "Army's" work. Then, again, the special task they have shouldered bespeaks their humility. They aim their best work at the forgotten man beyond the reach of most charities and churches.

Therefore, let us be particularly thankful this Christmas for our own blessings, and particularly grateful to the Salvation Army which brings blessings to others through the entire year. Some may be cynical and deny the existence of a Santa Claus, but there are others who say there is indeed a Santa Claus. He has just put aside his fancy red suit and put on his simple workaday uniform of blue.

And God bless him for it.

Driven to drink

THE problems of B.C. fruit growers are enough to drive a strong man to drink . . . which, strange as it may seem, may be their salvation. Fruit growers are suddenly taking heart at a potential new boon to their uncertain market prospects — the production of Apple Cider.

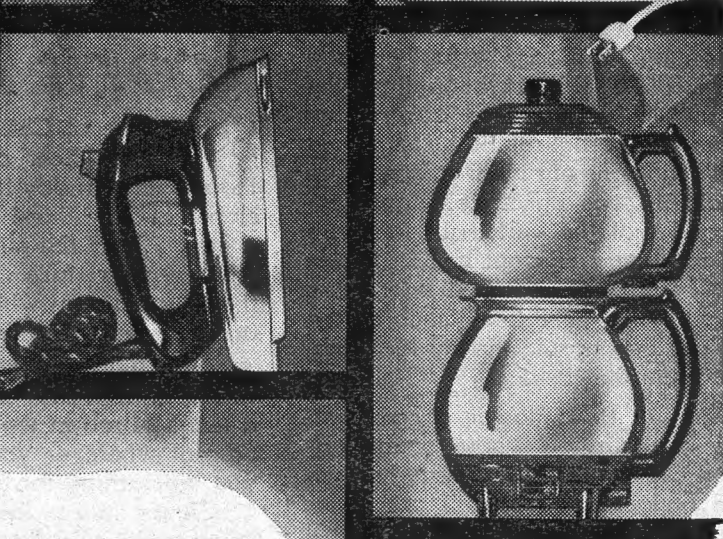
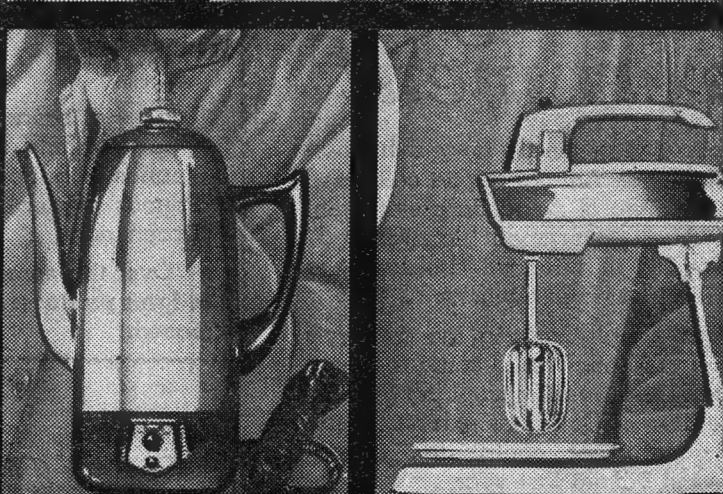
Their optimism is reflected in the number of new plants going into operation. The first test batch of this old-time beverage went on the market in B.C. last year and was gobbled up with such dispatch that promotion and export have now been expanded to the Prairies. Alberta's outlets started distribution on the first of December.

Apple Cider is a fermented drink with some ten per cent alcohol content, making it somewhat stronger than beer. Now, regardless of what some may think of the merits or evils of fermented Apple Cider, there apparently are enough people who drink the stuff to sponge up surplus apple production for some time. Whatever else it will do, it will be added to such products as apple juice, and apple-pie fill, to bring more stability to the fruit business by moderating fluctuations in supply, steadying prices and provide another product to be marketed on a year-round basis without the costs of refrigerated storage. This could have far reaching results, since the peach, cherry or apricot orchards may reach a day when they can divert some of their produce into the production and distribution of peach, cherry and apricot brandy. Rather a heady prospect.

About this time last year we drew attention to a new process being developed that would retain fresh milk's characteristics for several months without refrigeration. Our conclusions at that time are just as applicable today when applied to the development of a standard Apple Cider to help stabilize the apple growing industry.

These innovations and new techniques are the wholesome paths toward more "orderly marketing" that are much more acceptable to all concerned than any system born of despair that exerts restraints or controls over a farmer's initiative. More such innovations would be welcomed.

For bright lasting beauty choose appliances plated with Inco Nickel



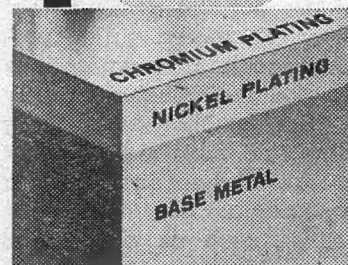
Electrical appliances with a gleaming plated finish add bright beauty to your kitchen. And how much easier and more efficient they make your household tasks. Food stains, grease, dirt and grime wipe off so easily. Properly plated appliances won't chip, crack or deteriorate in appearance. How nice to know that the appliances you buy today will stay bright and new looking for years to come.

We ordinarily speak of these appliances as being "chrome-plated". Actually, they're plated with both nickel and chromium. On the surface, a thin film of chromium helps give appliances their bright, shiny appearance... but underneath, a heavy coating of

nickel provides the *real* protection against rust, corrosion and wear.

Nickel plating has become a major industry in Canada. Electrical appliances, hardware, automobile parts and many other articles used in industry and the home are plated with Inco Nickel. Another way that Inco Nickel serves the Canadian industries that serve you.

Inco has recently published a colourfully illustrated 32-page booklet about Canada's nickel industry, entitled "The Exciting Story of Nickel". It is written primarily for Canadian youth by Alan King, but adults will also find it full of interesting information. Just write to Inco for a free copy of this booklet.



Enlarged cross section shows nickel plating... under chromium... over base metal; that's how a quality finish is built on appliances. Chromium adds gleaming beauty. Nickel makes that beauty last.



THE INTERNATIONAL NICKEL COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

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PRODUCER OF INCO NICKEL; NICKEL ALLOYS; ORC BRAND COPPER, TELLURIUM, SELENIUM, SULPHUR, PLATINUM, PALLADIUM AND OTHER PRECIOUS METALS; COBALT AND IRON ORE



The Master Farmer and his family. Standing, left to right, are: Daughter-in-law Mrs. Arnold McCulloch; daughters Annie, at home, and Lita, who is employed at Jasper, and son-in-law, Howard Krebs. Seated are son Arnold, Mrs. McCulloch, Mr. McCulloch, and daughter Mrs. Lora Krebs. Seven grandchildren are also shown.

Meet Another . . . Master Farm Family

THE SECOND OF THREE ARTICLES

THIS is the second in a series of three articles, the first of which appeared last month, honoring the winners of the 1958 Alberta Master Farmer awards: a Farm Family award based on "Good Farming — Right Living — Clear Thinking." This month features the James McCulloch family, one of the three winners, who farm in the Didsbury district of Central Alberta. The other 1958 winners were the Mel Wood family of Tofield, whose story will appear here next month, and the Jespersen family of Stony Plain who were featured in our November issue.

Midway Farms, operated by the award winner and his 27-year-old son, Arnold, have some 1,200 acres arable land under cultivation. They have about 130 head of Hereford cattle, 200 hogs, 20 sheep, a number of chickens and six milch cows.

Mr. McCulloch was born in Montana in 1902 and moved to Alberta with his parents a few days after Alberta became a province, in September, 1905. The family settled on a homestead near Didsbury. He attended school when he could, missing classes during spring seeding and fall harvest seasons. The "call of the land" lured him away from his studies after he finished the eighth grade.

In 1929 he married a neigh-

boring school mate, Mary Richardson, who had come from England in 1910, with her parents.

Just before the depression, Mr. McCulloch's father purchased a section of land a short distance from the original homestead. During the next few years payments were hard to meet, and interest on the mortgaged property was all the family managed to pay.

In spite of the condition of the times, the young McCullochs decided to strike out on their own. Early in 1935, the couple and their young son moved onto the site of their present farmstead, taking over the indebted section.

Many obstacles and difficulties were encountered. Pondering over these, Mr. McCulloch decided that the major one lay in paying interest and principal on mortgage in excess of \$12,000. He called upon the holder of that mortgage proposing to pay \$2,000 per year on the principal provided the interest charges were dropped. The holder agreed to let the determined young farmer try it for one year — 1937.

Working long hours, Mr. McCulloch managed to seed several hundred acres of his section. The future appeared bright until a hail storm completely wiped out his crop in early fall. Deter-

mined to keep his pact, he began investigating other ways to raise the needed money. With the supply of feed from his ruined crop and a plentiful supply of water, he arranged to winter several hundred head of cattle from the famed V-Bar-V ranch. This venture provided sufficient income to meet his obligations.

It was during this period that Mr. McCulloch decided that a farmer's only security lay in diversification. Working on this principle, he has been able to build his holdings up to Master Farmer standards.

Midway Farms now operate

2¼ sections of land. Three quarter sections are leased. Purchase of a half-section of the leased land is presently under way. 1,245 acres are under cultivation of which some 800 acres are seeded.

Rotation program followed depends largely on the condition of land, weather, type of crop and previous yields. Ordinarily, two crop years are followed by one year of summerfallow.

The major crop is barley with about 500 acres seeded to Olli. One hundred acres is sown to Garnet and Chinook wheat and some 200 acres to Rodney and a new hull-less oats, Torch. The latter, Mr. McCulloch has found is ideal feed for young pigs.

New registered seed is purchased every four years.

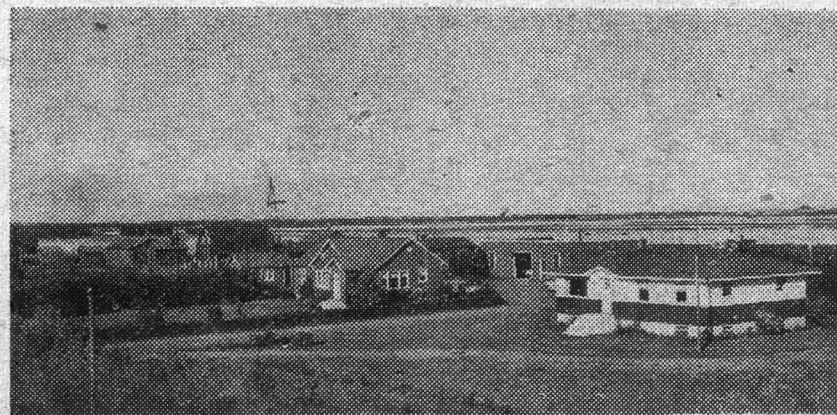
Midway Farms maintain a beef cattle herd of 130 head. They are normally marketed as 1,000-pound yearlings.

Some 200 hogs are raised continually throughout the year. Mr. McCulloch is presently experimenting with a cross of Yorkshire sows and a Landrace boar. Hogs are marketed at about 200 pounds. The breeders have averaged two litters per year from each sow with litters of 15 or 16 pigs.

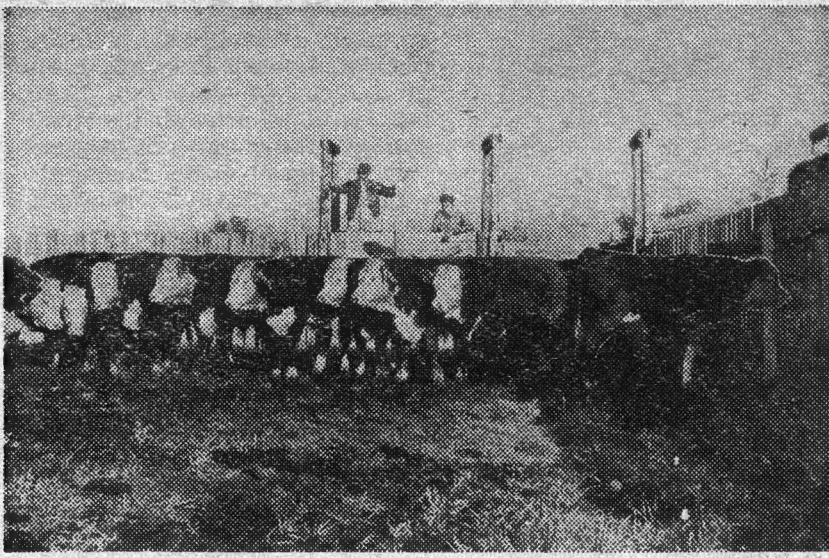
A unique barn-like structure, 144 feet long and 32 feet wide, houses the hogs. An elevated storage bin in a loft feeds grain directly to a mill where it is chopped for feed for livestock and hogs. Spouts carry the chopped feed to any of four bins located on the main level. A water tank maintains a constant level in the drinking troughs.

Each sow has a separate pen. Electrical outlets are located in each pen for heat lamps; often used during cold winter nights. The barn is kept immaculately clean. An overhead heated water supply provides water for frequent washings. Manure is carried away via a central overhead carrier. Outlets at one end of the barn lead to an ingenious pen system with two-way latching gates to direct the flow of animals to various pens or to loading the ramp.

At the other end of the barn a separate section is devoted to



A well designed farmstead graced by two modern homes is found at Midway Farms. Home on right, occupied by Arnold and his family was almost entirely built and finished by the young couple. The farm is electrified, boasts a modern water pressure system and a completely equipped storage garage and repair shop.



Mr. McCulloch and Arnold, who operate the two-and-a-quarter section farm on a partnership basis, examine part of a herd of Hereford beef cattle. "Midway Farms" have 1,245 acres under cultivation. They market more than 100 hogs each year.

milch cow use. The milking is done with a modern milking machine.

The farm is completely mechanized. A machine shop and storage shed is well equipped right down to a "pit". Arnold McCulloch completed a two-year machine shop course at the Calgary Institute of Technology, and handles all repair and maintenance work on the varied lines of machinery and motor vehicles.

Mr. and Mrs. McCulloch have raised a family of four. The family celebrated a double wedding in 1951, when Arnold and daughter Lora married another brother and sister team, Jean and Howard Krebs. Lila, 24, is employed in Jasper, while Annie 16, is attending school and living at home.

The McCulloch farmstead is graced by two modern homes, one occupied by the senior family, and a recently completed residence occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Arnold McCulloch and their three children. The two homes are modern in every respect; running water, electric stoves, fridges, freezers and most other appliances. The newer home was almost completely built by

the younger couple and would be the envy of many "city folk".

Each member of the McCulloch family has always taken an active part in community and church affairs.

Mr. McCulloch served many years on the local school board and was instrumental in organizing a centralized unit where a small community centre with a curling rink and hall was built on a five-acre plot of land donated by the family. The new central school was built on an adjoining five acres. The Master Farmer has also served on the municipal council and has been a member of the Didsbury Lions Club, F.U.A., Co-op. board and other local organizations.

He played an active role in bringing electrification to the district, and in obtaining good gravel roads in the area.

Mrs. McCulloch, too, has taken an active part in community affairs, having served as treasurer of the Bancroft Women's Institute for many years. The girls also have held executive posts on the W.I. girls' club, while Arnold is secretary of the local F.U.A. group.

The family are active members of the United Church.

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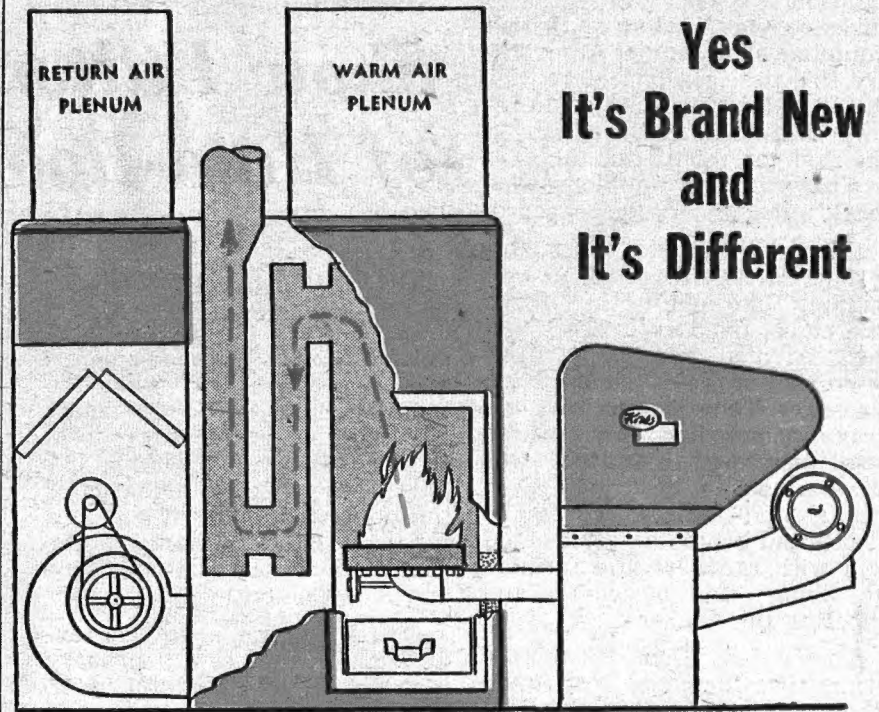
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VICTORIA is the undisputed legislative capital city of British Columbia but, as anybody attending the Kamloops Fat Stock Show in November, or the Bull Sale in March, must recognize, Kamloops is the cattlemen's capital. For the community nestling comfortably amid hills of the interior, the two shows are annual highlights and rural people share the experiences.

As the recent November event was being held, ranges were still free of snow, except at the higher levels; a fabulous run of salmon returning via the Thompson to spawn and die in the Adams River was past its peak; and some uncropped and unhandsome beards were still in evidence as reminders of British Columbia's Centennial Anniversary this past season. Moreover, the city administration could report that local construction in the first ten months of the year had passed the five-million-dollar mark to establish a local record.

Clearly, the capital of that Interior Cattle Kingdom is expanding, like many other towns and cities, but local officers and business men were nonetheless interested in the cattle and lamb classes. The judging of the grand championship contests was purposely scheduled for Wednesday afternoon when stores and offices would be closed and business people could join with ranchers and farmers in filling the bleachers and cheering the winners.

They call that November event the Christmas Fat Stock Show, but it's much more than a cattle and lamb fair; it's one of the biggest and best round-ups of 4-H meat animals and junior club members in Canada. It is sponsored by the British Columbia Beef Cattle Growers' Association with assistance from Departments of Agriculture and various breed associations.

Youthful exhibitors at the recent show outnumbered adult showmen roughly four to one and youngsters who might have been pardoned for appearing on the Kamloops streets with hula-hoops were scurrying back and forth between the main street and show arena, laden with Scotch combs, wash buckets and show halters.

"There must be a lot of unoccupied seats and lonely teachers in the rural schools this week," a visitor was heard to remark. Most of the young people had been assigned extra homework to make up for the week of absenteeism from school, but nobody seemed to be taking the academic responsibilities very seriously. As a matter of fact, primary education is one of the grave problems in parts of the sparsely-populated, inter-mountain cattle country and there were teenage boys and girls showing cattle who, having never attended a school, must depend entirely upon correspondence courses for all their formal studies.



The Grand Champion steer of the Kamloops November Fat Stock Show was this animal shown by owner J. Wilkinson, of Westwold, at the halter.

Show Halters Instead of Hula-Hoops

by Grant MacEwan

The Cattle Kingdom of the Interior has its own character and its own problems. In that section are some of Canada's oldest and biggest ranches — like the Douglas Lake Cattle Company, operating in the grassy Nicola Valley for more than 75 years. Indeed, the general manager of that internationally famous ranch, B. K. deP. Chance, is the chairman of the Fat Stock Show and Sale Committee.

Cattle and, to a smaller extent, sheep, represent a primary industry in much of the area, like wheat on the central prairies. The cattlemen and sheepmen are specialists. They know how to grow beef and lamb with economy and quality, but one of their special problems is finishing because much of the needed grain feed must be shipped long distances.

Most welcome was the announcement from Ottawa during the week of the Christmas Fat Stock Show of certain changes in Canadian Wheat Board regulations to allow movement of grain from both the Peace River area of British Co-

lumbia and the Creston-Wynndel district to other points in the province on a farm-to-farm basis.

The British Columbia ranchers, more than most cattlemen, are anxious to break the consumer prejudice against beef with yellowish, grass pigment in the fat and prove that such color is not an obstacle to highest quality. The cattlemen are right; the color produced by carotene from the grass could be seen as an aid to good nutrition rather than an objectionable characteristic. And these cattlemen who must rely so much upon grass have more to gain than growers who are close to the source of feed grains.

But the difficulties in obtaining cheap feed grain from districts east of the mountains haven't prevented the production of finished beef of a high order both for show and the big Vancouver market. Convincing evidence would have been found in those recent Kamloops classes calling for groups of five market steers and groups of five market lambs. While junior exhibitors

dominated the classes for single animals, adult producers were mainly responsible for filling the group classes. And with 20 or more group entries in the cattle division, the championship went to five lightweight Shorthorn steers shown by Haughton Brothers of Kamloops, and the reserve championship to five Herefords from the long-established Bostock Ranch at Monte Creek.

The recent show, with attendant sales, occupied most of a week. Cattle and lamb judging extended over three days, and the first championship to be declared was in the open section for fat steers. That award went to Mrs. L. W. Wood, of Armstrong, and the reserve open championship to W. A. Sellers from Princeton.

But it was in the junior section of the cattle show that public interest reached its zenith. With 20 or more beef clubs represented, youthful exhibitors were there from the numerous grassy valleys between the international boundary on the south and Clinton on the north. When the count was made, junior exhibitors had 173 of the 332 fat cattle in stalls and pens. And of the 266 fat lambs in the show and sale, more than half were entered by the young stockmen and stockwomen.

Members from a total of 30 4-H clubs — beef and lamb — were present to match their animals and their skills. Some who showed an amateur's uncertainty a year or two years ago, appeared more like professional exhibitors in the recent contests.

What was probably the high point in the week's program came when the first and second prize winners in each of 12 weight divisions of the juniors' section were brought together for the junior championship. More than one onlooker remarked that neither Kamloops nor any other British Columbia show had ever before seen 24 such excellent beef animals in a ring at one time. And spectators crowding the bleachers watched with interest such as would be expected at a horse race.

Selected for the junior championship was a 900-pound grade Hereford with enough white hairs through his coat to suggest Shorthorn in dam or grand-dam. He was exhibited by youthful Jim Wilkinson from Westwold and people from the home district cheered like fans at a football game. The reserve junior champion, another whiteface of slightly less weight, was the entry of Arthur Harfman of Bridesville, whose masterly performance on a halter-shank later won him first prize in showmanship among the older boys and girls.

These two steers, junior and reserve junior champions, became the grand and reserve grand champions of the 1958 Christmas Fat Stock Show, and about everybody with a flash-



The first-prize pen of heavy cattle at Kamloops, were several top Herefords shown by the Lloyd Creek Ranches.

Herefords weren't the only breed featured at the Kamloops show. The Haughton Brothers, of Kamloops, among others, showed their champion pen of fine Shorthorns.

bulb turned his camera on them. They were not the fattest cattle in the show but in uniformity of fleshing and handling qualities they were considered by the judge to be "high superb".

As the concluding act in the judging of fat cattle, 110 head of 4-H club calves were brought to the arena and shown in groups of five for the Ogilvie Trophy. The big ring, crowded with cattle and young showmen dressed for the occasion, presented a sight not soon to be forgotten. Presentation of the groups was a contest consideration along with the individual excellence of the animals and the first award went to a group exhibited by five girls working like a well-coached team, from Westwold.

The sale may or may not be the most important part of the Fat Stock Show, but not many stockmen are keeping cattle and sheep for companionship. And with cattle prices continuing strong, the dollar turnover for nearly 350 finished cattle and 175 lambs was bound to be impressive. More records were made. For the grand champion steer of the show, bidding went to the handsome figure of \$1.85 per pound and the general averages on show stock were \$27.74 a hundred for cattle and \$33.69 for lambs.

There were judging competitions; there was a beef stew luncheon sponsored jointly by the City of Kamloops, Board of Trade and Fat Stock Show Committee; there was music and square dancing in the shavings-strewn showing; there were breed meetings and arguments and courtships. Altogether, it was quite a week for the young stockmen whether they regarded it as a holiday or not. Perhaps the school homework really was slighted but youngsters agreed that they had a pleasant and useful experience in a branch of industry which has the strongest traditions and the brightest future there in the mighty and rugged Interior.

Greater production indicated in 1958

WORLD agricultural production, which slowed down slightly in 1957-58, seems likely to expand in 1958-59. This is the conclusion reached by the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization, in its current meeting at FAO Headquarters, Rome.

Favorable weather so far in this crop year, particularly in the United States, the USSR and mainland China, makes it likely that world production, especially of cereals, will increase.

While some increased consumption is probable, stocks of such commodities as wheat and coarse grains are expected to be much higher at the end of the current season.

Christmas plants

DON'T be too disappointed if the house plant you got for Christmas or the New Year does

not last as long as you had hoped. Most plants are grown to bloom through the holiday season, but the modern home in winter time is not such as to encourage them very much. Among other things the temperature is generally too high and the humidity too low.

There are some things you can do to keep them blooming longer. Give them ample sunlight, keep the air cool and moist, never let the soil dry out, keep them out of draughts.

Chicken and turkey riding high

CHICKEN every Sunday must be a reality in many a Canadian home these days.

This year up to October 11,

marketing of broiler chickens had reached 129,587,153 pounds — an increase of 32,248,630 pounds over the same period a year ago.

New up-to-date plants have been built and many of the older ones remodeled and streamlined. Refrigeration is a big factor in the poultry processing business, and important improvements have been made over the past three years or so.

There are about 258 registered poultry processing and 133 eviscerating plants in Canada.

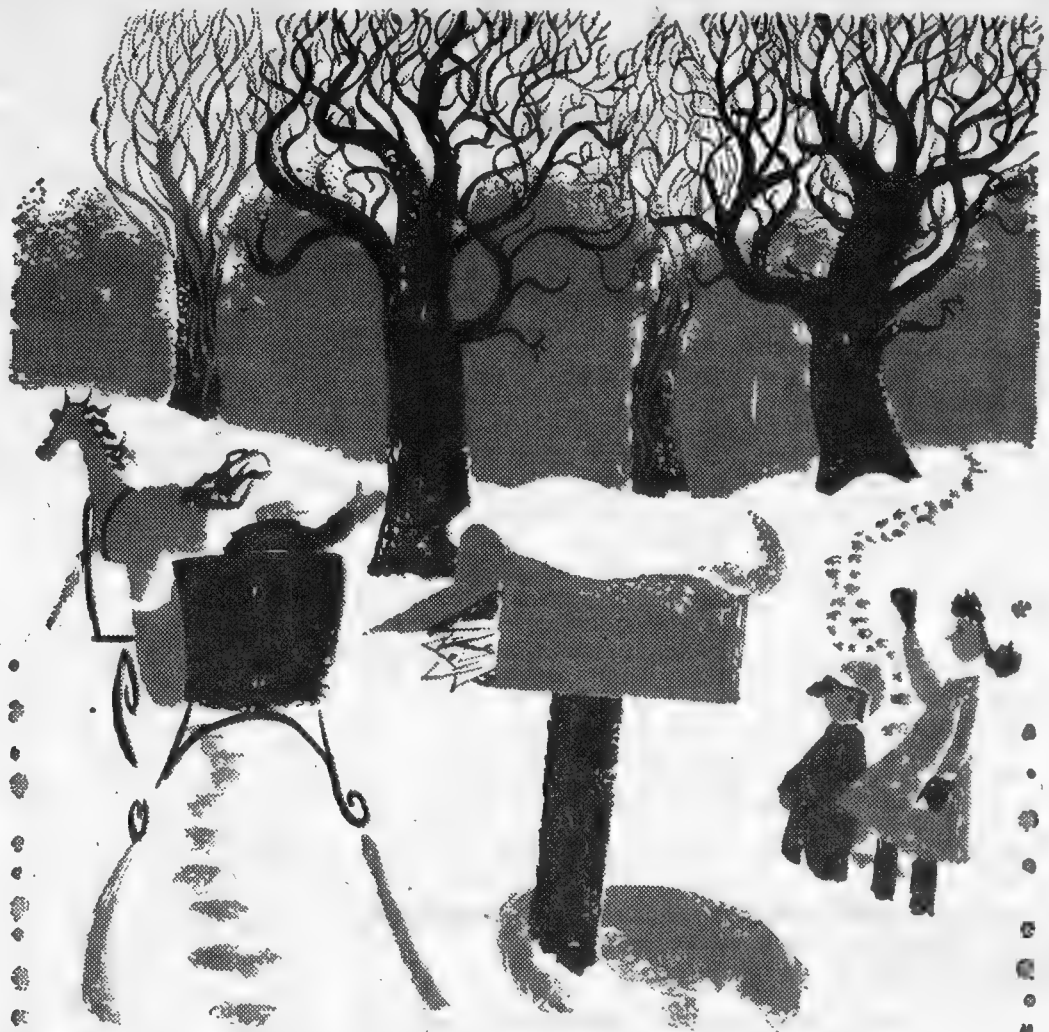
One plant in the Toronto area, which started on a small scale a few years ago, now has a capacity of 3,400 birds per hour and has an average kill of 125,000 birds per week. And production is expected to be stepped up to

4,000 birds per hour in the near future.

Marketing of turkeys is being spread over a longer period and up to October 11, a total of 36,056,873 pounds has been handled at registered plants — 11,252,874 pounds over the same period in 1957.

The Birth of Santa Claus

WHEN calendars were marked "400" instead of 1958, there lived in Myra, an ancient city of Asia Minor, a respected bishop. He was a tall, upright man who became known as the children's friend. And it was with him that the practice originated of giving gifts to children at Christmas time. His name was Saint Nicholas.



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THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA



A horticultural scientist checks one of the many strange gadgets that dots an orchard under examination. He is changing a slide in a spore trap which is used in conjunction with weather data to help fruit growers to reduce damage to trees by apple scab.

New ideas from old lands

FARMERS and fruit growers all over the world have their troubles and in all advanced countries science is ever on the warpath in the fight against old and new plant enemies.

And from the old countries, which we are inclined to forget depended on agriculture long before we were dreamed of, come many of the modern successes in this age-long battle. Britain, in this regard, is far from an exception.

Six years' investigation in the apple orchards around Wisbech, in the English county of Cambridgeshire, have proved that accurate knowledge about the weather can provide valuable guidance on when to spray trees to reduce damage by the fungus diseases, apple scab.

Scab, which is probably the most costly plant disease in England, is a recurring problem wherever apples are grown, both in Europe and in North America. The Wisbech experiment has shown that if curative sprays, are timed in accordance with weather observations, control can be improved with fewer applications.

Six years ago, apple scab had become a serious problem in the rich Fen country around Wisbech. In some seasons, ten or more spray applications of lime sulphur failed to control scab on Bramley's Seedlings, a favorite variety of cooking apple grown extensively there, and now very susceptible to scab.

The "cure" was entrusted to Dr. I. F. Storey and his col-

leagues in Britain's Ministry of Agriculture.

They tried to establish how and when the scab fungus was spread, and to find out how different types of fungicides could be used with maximum effect.

Both investigations confirmed the importance of the weather in liberating spores and in providing conditions suitable for infection.

This conclusion led to the establishment of a ring of weather stations round Wisbech. The first, opened in 1953, included a promising new instrument, the dew balance. These early stations were followed in 1957 by three simple recording sites, set up by one of Britain's manufacturers of anti-scab fungicides.

The stations provide apple growers in the area with warnings of when to spray and have been most successful in securing stricter control of scab.

They have also yielded valuable information about epidemics of scab fungus.

The first problem in the Wisbech experiment was to decide which type of spore produced by the scab fungus was infecting the apple trees early in spring — ascospores liberated from old infected leaves on the orchard floor, or conidia derived from infected twigs on the trees.

An automatic spore trap was, therefore, installed in a large orchard at Wisbech. The trap was designed by Dr. J. M. Hirst.

At Wisbech it was operated from March until May in 1953 and from March until September in 1954. Air sucked through the trap impinged on sticky glass microscope slides, which were renewed every 24 hours. Thus a representative sample of the spores floating about in the orchard air was trapped.

Ascospores were found in great numbers from mid-March until about early June, but conidia were not trapped or observed on the trees before new leaves became infected.

The heaviest concentrations of ascospores coincided with rain after a dry spell. This relationship between spore-release and rain was first recognized more than 30 years ago by research workers in Wisconsin, in the United States.

With Dr. Hunt's spore trap, much more precise information was obtained. The peak release of spores apparently occurs within a few hours after the rain starts.

The discharge of ascospores from old leaves does not necessarily mean that they will infect new growth. Dr. W. D. Mills, of Cornell University in New York State, has stated that the new leaves must remain wet for nine to 30 hours or more, depending on the temperature, if the ascospores are to germinate.

Meanwhile, from studies of the action of fungicidal sprays, it soon became clear at Wisbech

that the mercurial fungicides first introduced into Britain in 1952, were superior to existing sulphur-based sprays. With the latter regular and frequent spraying are required since advance warnings of infection periods are obviously an impossibility.

Mercurial fungicides kill established infections if applied within four to five days of infection. Thus, given instruments to record leaf wetness and temperature — and hence infection periods — these sprays could be timed to help to eradicate scab.

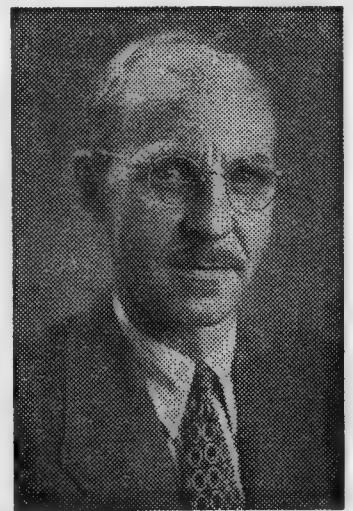
Working with Mr. J. Macdowall, of Britain's Meteorological office, Dr. Hirst designed and tested a modified form of dew balance, to record how long surfaces stay wet.

The test surface, a block of expanded polystyrene, gave results which agreed closely with those obtained using an apple shoot. From 1956, many growers around Wisbech have been controlling scab successfully by spraying when advised to do so on the basis of readings from this instrument.

The wetness recorder is a simple, robust instrument; and may well become standard equipment in modern orchards.

Big egg factories

THERE are still many households where the housewife or the youngsters collect the eggs in the morning in one of dad's old hats. It would take a mighty big hat to handle all the eggs produced daily in some of the biggest egg factories now in production on this continent. There are at least three egg producers in New Jersey — close to a huge market — which now have flocks of more than 100,000 layers each. At this scale, few would be mere boarders. They would all be laying or be put on the block.

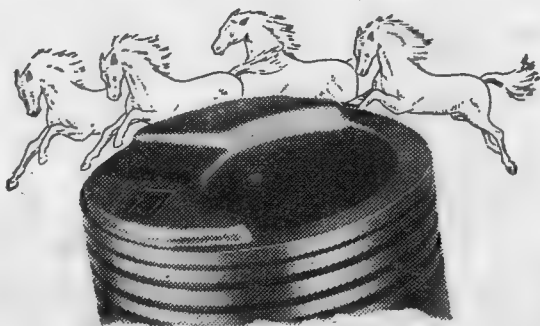


DR. C. W. FARSTAD

Who has been named successor to W. N. Keenan, chief of the Plant Protection Division, Canada Department of Agriculture, the appointment to take effect upon Mr. Keenan's retirement. Dr. Farstad, 52, gained wide recognition for his research on the wheat stem sawfly problem. He is in charge of the Entomology Division's Laboratory work at Lethbridge, Alta.

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Dr. J. W. T. Spinks



Dr. W. P. Thompson

Saskatchewan University presidents

Dr. John W. T. Spinks, 50, has been named fourth president of the University of Saskatchewan at Saskatoon by a meeting of the Board of Governors. He will succeed retiring president Dr. W. P. Thompson, 69, next November first. Dr. Thompson will have been at the University of Saskatchewan 46 years . . . 10 years as president. Dr. Spinks is an internationally known atomic scientist and at present dean of the U. of S. college of graduate studies and head of the chemistry department.

Time to test seed

THERE is a soil and feed service at the University of Alberta. Its purpose is more information to Alberta farmers about the soils they till and the crops they feed.

As far as feed is concerned this is an excellent time to send in samples. During the rush season it may take five or six weeks to have an analysis completed and the results returned. Those who get in their samples early are more likely to avoid the rush.

Full information, application forms and sample containers are available from district agriculturists or from the Agricultural Soil and Feed Testing Laboratory, University of Alberta, Edmonton.

Averages make good forecaster

THE best "forecasts" of what may be expected in years to come can be firmly based on past records, states the Swift Current Experimental Farm. For instance, at Swift Current some 70 years' records show the annual precipitation to be nearly 15 inches. This moisture can be expected despite the fact that the district is semi-arid, i.e., the precipitation fluctuates widely from the mean so that complete crop failures occur some years.

Past records also tell something of the frequency and extent of wet and dry periods. In two years out of three, one might expect the annual precipitation to be within the range 11.5 to 18.5 inches. Only in one-third of the years will it be either less than 11.5 inches or greater than 18.5 inches.

Likewise in early June, when crops begin to suffer for lack of moisture, the question arises, "What if no rain comes?" Past records show that such a catas-

trophe isn't likely. The long-time mean rainfall for May, June and July at Swift Current is 6.9 inches. Assuming fairly uniform distribution one might expect the seasonal rainfall to be less than 4.2 inches only about one year in six.

Such a year was experienced in 1958 with a three-month total of only 3.5 inches.

Long-term averages at Swift Current show 1.75, 2.89 and 2.22 inches for May, June and July respectively.

June rains are ideal for optimum growth but in a dry year the rainfall or subsoil moisture available in July is more important to grain yields. Undoubtedly the restriction of growth in June followed by the nearly normal rainfall of 1.89 inches in July helped produce surprisingly good yields in 1958. Modern equipment and methods helped too, but it would be unwise to be complacent or to hope that 16 bu./ac. wheat will soon again be produced from 4 inches stored moisture plus 3.5 inches seasonal rainfall. Past records show that few growing seasons were as dry as 1958 — likewise, in few seasons were the crops grown under a similar combination of stored moisture and weather conditions.

Growing pains

THE time is not too far distant when directors of the Calgary Exhibition and Stampede will have to consider the possibility of extending the present six-day annual event to an eight-day show because of the rapidly increasing popularity of the show, Fred Kennedy, publicity executive of the Exhibition board stated when he addressed a luncheon meeting of the Calgary branch of the Public Relations Society of Canada at Fort Calgary House.

With an annual attendance of around 550,000, the Calgary Ex-

hibition and Stampede has the largest daily average of any exhibition in the world in relation to the population of the city, the Exhibition board official said.

Poultry market

THE mass production of poultry products in the United States has found a growing market overseas. Even tiny Switzerland, which imported about 40,000 pounds of U.S. poultry a few years ago, last year absorbed some 6,000,000 pounds.



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- Electrification, refrigeration, heating systems, water systems, sewage systems.
- As well as the construction, renovation and additions to any building or structure on the farm including the farm house or separate homes for farm help, poultry houses, machine sheds, brooder houses, silos and garages.
- Also fencing, clearing, irrigating, and reclaiming land, soil conservation and the sinking or improvement of wells, dugouts or an ice well.

Make arrangements with your bank now, and do the job this winter when good men and materials are available, and you have more time to attend to it.

Why Wait for Spring?

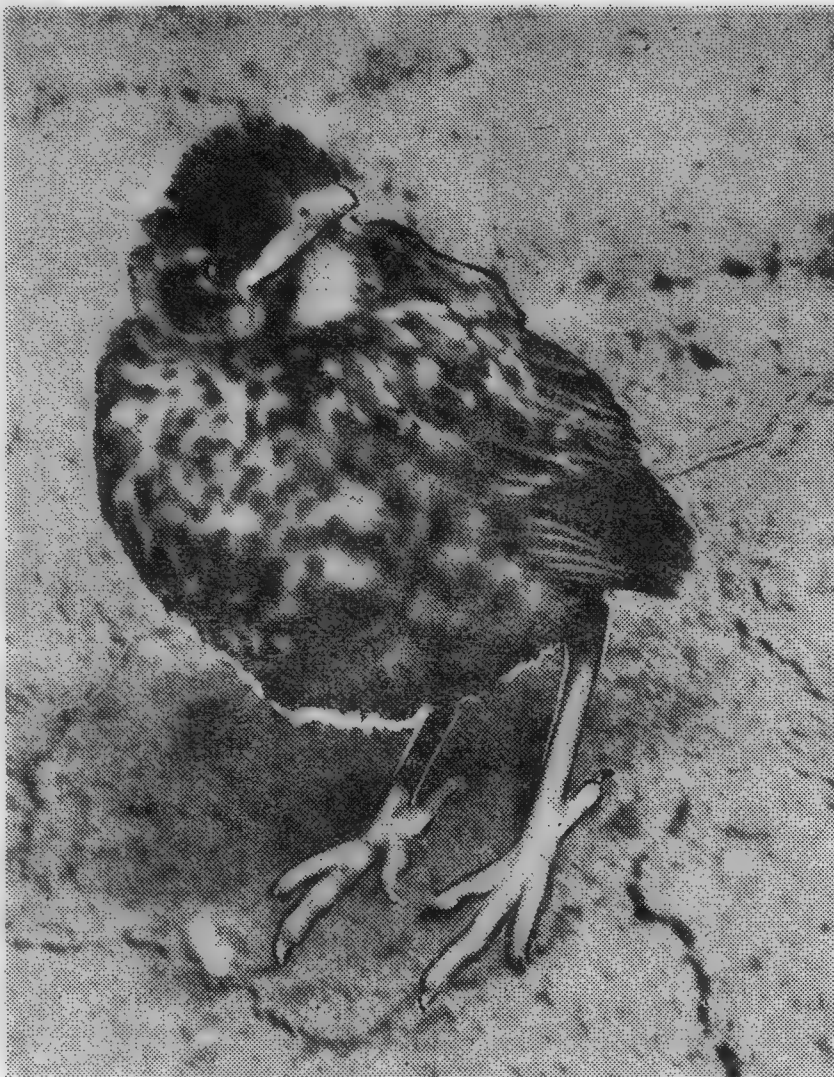


Issued by
authority of Minister of Labour

AS north winds blow and temperatures drop to enhance the beauties of a white Christmas, your family thinks fondly of Cheep. We hope that robin is sunning himself on Californian hills and has found some wild fruit titbit as a Christmas dinner. Cheep was a naked fledgling when he was brought to us, as mentioned before in The Farm and Ranch Review. We raised him by hand, all five members of the family taking turns at the five-minute feedings which went on from dawn till dusk every day. He thrived, but we had difficulty persuading him that he was really a robin and not a permanent member of the Wood family. After he became independent, Cheep honoured us with his presence every summer for five years. He has fathered a large assortment of fledglings that all look exactly the same as young Cheep looked during his adolescence. So we're remembering him now and wishing that robin a Merry Christmas.

Sometimes results have not been good. On the afternoon of one Christmas Eve I found a redpoll, fluttering helplessly on a snowbank. Redpolls are nicknamed winter canaries, because their notes are similar to the domestic birds and both species belong to the same finch family. Redpolls come to settled Canada during the cold weather; they are beneficial visitors, too, each one accounting for over 500 weed seeds daily.

But the "poll I found was unable to fly and almost unable to walk. The dainty little bird with



Meet Cheep the robin, during his younger days.

Bless the little things

by Kerry Wood

its ruby crown was carried home, where we hurried to find suitable food for it. Stalks of plantain from a fence row, seed-laden sedges, a handful of the smallest canary seed were all put in the box with the new patient. The redpoll accepted the offerings quite gratefully, though the heat of our kitchen distressed the bird. We had to move it to a screened outer porch, where it was more comfortable. The family glanced in at the lovely little bird late on Christmas Eve, at which time the redpoll was sleeping peacefully with its beak tucked into shoulder feathers. But it was dead when we wakened next morning, a fact that saddened our Christmas.

Years ago we had a live bird with us on that special day, a ruffed grouse that had been hurt during the hunting season and was slowly nursed back to health. On a hoar-frosted Christmas morning it was carried across fields and forests, a mile's distance to a spruce-grown valley where Ruffy had his range. Ruffy was a wise old partridge who had given us a lot of fun as we watched him drum in springtime, shared saskatoon patches with him during July, saw him feast on kinnikinnik in September and watched him outwit hunters during October. Grouse were then at the scarcity swing of their cycle; we suspected Ruffy hadn't found a mate that season. So on Christmas morning, the

newly healed hen grouse was carried to Ruffy's range and released. Probably Ruffy didn't appreciate a consort at that wintry time, but he did enjoy the grain left near his favorite perch as an extra gift.

It was even earlier when the habit of providing birds and animals with a food-decorated Christmas tree got its pleasant start. Lettuce and cabbage leaves for the rabbits, grain for prairie chicken and bush partridge, suet for chickadees and woodpeckers, sunflower seeds for jays and siskins. The distributing trip was made on Christmas morning, while a later retracing of the route verified that wild things had certainly found and enjoyed the holiday offerings.

Thus it became a regular habit, presenting a special Yuletide treat for the birds — also for animals as flying squirrels, dainty white-foots, rabbits and anything else that happened along. Most farm folk festoon discarded Christmas trees after the holiday, hanging bread crusts and fat on the needle-shedding branches. But it's much more appropriate to share the Christmas spirit with the gentle things of the near-home wilds ahead of the festive holiday. Suet is almost enough in itself because it pleases such a large variety of birds, but it is wise to add any table scraps that can be spared. Or a special bird-pudding can be made by mixing melted fat with canary and budgie seed, crushed peanuts, cracked grain, cornmeal, plus those oily sunflower seeds so beloved by jays. Stir all ingredients into the soft fat and let the mixture solidify, then put the pudding where a variety of birds — and animals — may partake of the feast.

As an unsigned Christmas card that came our way a few years ago phrased it:

Bless all the little things this Christmastide;

Small wild things that live outside. Cold little robins and rabbits in the snow—

Give them good faring and a warm place to go.

Snow keeps trees warm

A BLANKET of snow acts as insulation for young trees, the Horticulture Division, Canada Department of Agriculture, says.

Tests made at Central Experimental Farm during a sub-zero, nine-day period, showed the effects of snow on soil temperatures.

With air temperature averaging -12 degrees Fahrenheit, the soil temperature under one inch of soil with a nine-inch snow cover was 28 degrees Fahrenheit — a difference of 40 degrees between the air and soil temperatures.

Without the snow covering the snow coverage maintained temperatures 16 degrees higher, or 40 per cent of the total insulation.



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FR-11-58

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Please send me, without obligation, a copy of your illustrated prospectus and details of the Semester System and how I can secure the necessary High School credits.

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Machinery savings

FARMERS — like most other people — are in the position where they must not only exert themselves to make money, but they must also exert themselves to avoid losing money.

A particular case in point at this time of year is the care of costly farm machinery. Careful winter storage of farm machinery and machine parts can extend their life, saving large sums of money.

Agricultural engineers at the University of Saskatchewan say that the average Saskatchewan farmer (and this could well apply to all prairie farmers) spends over \$1,000 each year for replacement machinery and repairs. A provincial total of \$100,000,000 is spent on new equipment and about \$10,000,000 on repairs. Storing machines away from corrosive effects of weather would lighten this machine bill.

Professor Oliver Symes suggests tires be cleaned off and stored away from the sun's direct rays. Rubber deteriorates greatly if left outside exposed to the sun. Since an average farm uses 40 to 50 rubber tires, storing this one item will result in considerable saving. If tires cannot be stored, at least clean them, jack up the implement and put blocks under it so the load is taken off.

V-belts should be cleaned free of grease and oil and hung up with a tag indicating where the belt came from. If V-belts are left on the implements, they will take on a permanent stretch, losing their tension. Grease and oil must be taken off the rubber belt as they cause it to deteriorate.

Batteries on all self-propelled machines not used in winter should be stored in a warm place. It is recommended to charge the battery up somewhat with a trickle charger before

storage. It does not hurt to use these batteries occasionally in winter, in fact, it is good for the battery to discharge some of its electricity and be charged up again.

Paint is a great protector of farm machines from the weather. Grease and dirt must be removed before painting, of course. Removing surface dirt allows a detailed check to be made of the machine's condition. It also removes a fire hazard.

Weed seeds in feed now legal

CANADA has made it legal to sell beef cattle feeds containing up to 15 per cent so-called injurious weed seeds when certain labelling requirements have been met and the viability of the seeds destroyed.

Experiments have given reasonable assurance that "stinkweed" taint will not result if the feed is discontinued 48 hours before slaughter.

There are thousands of tons of refuse screenings available every year in terminal grain ele-

vators, flour mills, and seed-cleaning plants across the country.

Communist progress

THE Soviet Union made much of the 40th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution last November, but any alleged progress under communism is not entirely born out by the facts. The average Soviet worker, after 40 years of socialism, today must work three hours to earn a dozen eggs, 62 hours to earn a pair of leather shoes and 1,400 hours to earn a wool suit.

Forecast for winter . . .

WARM

with an
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Throw away your almanac! Ignore the weatherman! There are cozy, warm nights ahead when you have an electric blanket on your bed. Whatever heat you prefer — you just turn the dial — and it stays that way all night long.

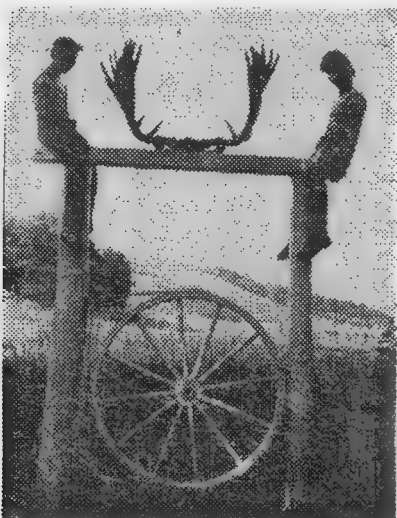
For the most comfortable winters of your life . . . the most relaxing, refreshing slumber every night — treat yourself to the wonderful, weightless warmth of an electric blanket!

At your dealer's now — in a wide range of colors, single and double bed size, single and dual control.

And remember, when you give **ELECTRICALLY . . .**

you give for Today — and Many Tomorrows!

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A reader from Hardisty, Alberta, submitted this photograph. It shows a new farm gateway inspired by a photograph appearing in the Farm and Ranch Review. The silhouettes at the top right and left, we understand, are not mounted permanently. They are the grandchildren of our reader friend.

A MERICAN agriculture's "key problems," said President Eisenhower in his farm message at the opening of Congress in 1958, "remain unsolved."

This was a mild comment on an explosive situation. Another statement was more pointed: "Despite \$20 billion spent by the federal government in the past two decades for agricultural aid," says a comprehensive study made for the Twentieth Century Fund, "our farm problems have not been solved and some of our current measures aimed at their solution are self-defeating and socially undesirable, although others are constructive and useful."

Basically our trouble is excess farm production, far above market demand. Better fertilizers, new and ingenious machinery, improved methods of plowing, planting, cultivating and harvesting, new and improved varieties and breeds of plants and animals, antibiotics for livestock — have made farms today highly productive food factories.

To give just one illustration, 20-25 million acres can produce the same amount of cotton that it took 40 million acres to produce 25 years ago.

Can the U. S. solve its farm problem?

We are achieving our production with fewer and fewer people per acre harvested. We had just about the same number of people employed in agriculture, around 7 million, in 1870 as we had in 1955! Yet our total population was only 40 million, as compared to the 165 million who were fed by an equal number of farmers in 1955.

The prime ingredients of today's dilemma are over-production on our farms, price supports and costly surpluses carried at public expense.

Murray R. Benedict, noted agricultural expert at the University of California, says in his Twentieth Century Fund study, *Can We Solve the Farm Problem?*

The agricultural legislation of the war years and most of that since has been of the "antidpression" type, though used principally as a means of maintaining a wartime level of prosperity for farmers. The fear of a return to 1930 conditions has continued strong, but the principal objective of much of the recent legislation has been the maintenance of high levels of demand and price rather than the prevention of serious depression.

The time seems now to have arrived when we must, whether we wish it or not, look ahead and try to develop a farm program suited to conditions that do not reflect either the extreme anemia of the depression years or the robust demand of the 1940's.

As for an occasional downturn in our business and farm activity, Mr. Benedict holds that in the foreseeable future it is unlikely that we shall experience a depression as profound as that of the 1930's.

"It is almost equally certain that farmers will not have again as favorable a period as that of the 1940's.

In what direction, then, do we look for a solution? A nonpartisan committee of experts, including leaders of farmers' or-

ganizations, government consultants, businessmen and university economists, reviewed Murray Benedict's factual findings.

The judgment of this Committee on Agricultural Policy of the Twentieth Century Fund was expressed on the central point of price-support programs that result in government accumulation of large stocks of farm products, as follows:

Whether through government action or individually or collectively, farmers will eventually find it necessary to adjust their output to amounts the markets will absorb at prices they are willing to accept. Government accumulation of stocks, with no longer-term objective than that of taking them off the farmers' hands, cannot be continued.

Such a program is self-defeating as well as socially undesirable. Stocks of that kind are not actually disposed of; they pile up, creating pressures like water behind a dam. Eventually something must give, and the result is likely to be a full-scale breakdown of the price structure for the commodity. In the meantime, heavy costs for storage are incurred, deterioration takes place and farm resources are used for purposes that are useless or worse.

Programs for stabilization of prices and farm income in recent years have been running at the rate of over \$300 million a year.

Is there any way out of this dilemma? How can our farmers "adjust their output to amounts the markets will absorb at prices they are willing to accept?"

In offering some suggestions the Twentieth Century Fund's Committee on Agricultural Policy says:

We recognize that government has an important role to play in stabilizing and strengthening the agricultural economy, but we favor as much reliance on automatic adjustments in the market as is consistent with the goals suggested. The contribution which can be made

by the wisdom and managerial ability of some five million farm operators should not be sacrificed through too much reliance on regulation and centralized planning, which inevitably draw on relatively small numbers of brains and create inefficiencies and inconsistencies in an economy as adverse and complex as ours.

Indicating the parts that individual farmers and government might play in bringing about the needed adjustment of agricultural supply to market demand, the committee summarizes its views as follows:

Most of the adjustments needed are not uniform but instead should vary from farm to farm, depending on the particular situation. They can best be brought about through full use of the vast reservoir of managerial ability that exists in the farmers of the United States. Such action, participated in by millions of farmers, brought about many of the great shifts and readjustments of the past: the shift out of wheat, beef cattle and sheep in the New England area; the development of the great dairy and livestock industries of the Middle West; and the grain and specialty-crop industries of the Plains area and the Far West. Farmers, through their individual action, brought into use mechanized agriculture, hybrid corn, improved breeds of livestock, and many other new developments.

When large and general adjustments need to be made quickly, government can and should step in with both aid and guidance. Here, planned and standardized types of adjustment have a place during the period in which the change is being made but are not likely to be satisfactory as something to live with permanently. Of this type are the cutbacks in wheat acreage and production that are usually needed after any great war, the adjustments to a major change in technology and demand such as that now facing the butter industry, and the kinds of adjustment long needed in the older cotton areas which were occurring too slowly until the government stepped in with assistance and leadership designed to help bring them about.

The foregoing article is based on material from "Can We Solve the Farm Problem?" by Murray R. Benedict, 601 pages, tables, cloth, \$5.00; obtainable through bookstores or directly from the Twentieth Century Fund, 330 West 42nd Street, New York 36, N.Y.

quent recurring rains but are ineffective when the rains are few and scattered. Mulching a baked, cracked, or lumpy surface will reduce evaporation and improve moisture conditions immediately below the mulch. The extra tillage will have little effect on soils that are self-mulching or are otherwise in a good physical condition. In areas where germination is a problem the mulching of soils with baked, cracked, or lumpy surfaces will increase germination when there is a long, dry period in the spring.

Experiments conducted at Swift Current showed the limiting conditions under which mulches were effective in moisture conservation. Where there was a high water table, mulches reduced the loss by evaporation

as much as 75 per cent. To the other extreme, under dry-land farming, mulches were only effective in increasing moisture conservation by a small amount in 6 out of 15 years. The years that showed these increases were years with above average precipitation and frequent recurring rains.

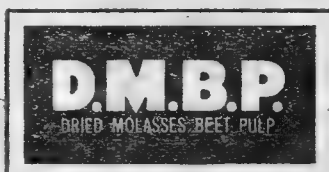
Burning profits

BURNING stubble is costly in more ways than through erosion. The South Dakota State College has figured out that burning stubble results in a three to five-bushel-per-acre reduction in wheat yields on the same land the next year, or a seven-to-ten-bushel-per-acre reduction in oat yields.

The effect of mulches

THE beneficial effect of a straw mulch for preventing wind and water erosion is well known, but opinions differ on the effect of mulches in the conservation of moisture.

The effectiveness, according to the Swift Current Experimental Farm, depends on rainfall distribution and intensity and the moisture content of the soil. When the surface soil is wet a straw-mulch will increase the intake of water from a prolonged rain or a rain of high intensity. Also the higher the moisture content of the soil the greater is the effect of mulches in reducing loss by evaporation. Both straw and soil mulches are effective in reducing loss by evaporation in periods of fre-



Fully dried shredded beet pulp with about 30% Betalasses for sweetness and flavor. Naturally palatable, safe to feed in any amount. Bulky, absorbent, aids digestion and increases value of other ration feeds. D.M.B.P. provides conditions of June pasture in January for feedlot cattle or sheep, dairy herds, horses, pigs, or poultry.

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Death of Dr. Neatby loss to agriculture

DR. Kenneth William Neatby, an outstanding Canadian agriculturist, died October 27 at the Montreal Neurological Hospital. He was 58.

Dr. Neatby was director of Science Service, Canada Department of Agriculture.

He was architect of a new research branch currently being organized in the agriculture department, and was slated to become assistant deputy minister of agricultural research.



DR. NEATBY

Born in England

He was born in Sutton, Surrey, England, March 30, 1900.

Dr. Neatby graduated from the University of Saskatchewan in 1926 with an M.S.A. degree in genetics and plant breeding. He received his Ph.D. in genetics and plant pathology from the University of Minnesota in 1931. In 1933-34, he was awarded a research fellowship from the United States National Research Council to do work at Cambridge University, England, on the genetics of rust resistance.

Cereal Specialist

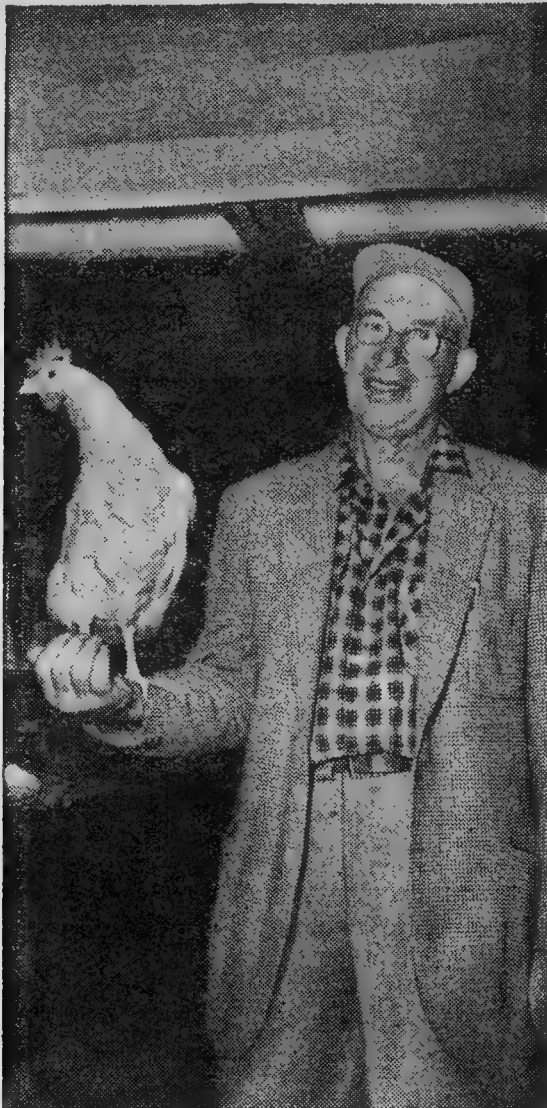
He joined the Canada Department

of Agriculture in 1926, and for six years was a cereal specialist at the Rust Research Laboratory, Winnipeg. From 1935 to 1940, he was head of the Department of Field Crops, University of Alberta. From 1940 until he was named director of Science Service, he was director of Line Elevators Farm Service at Winnipeg.

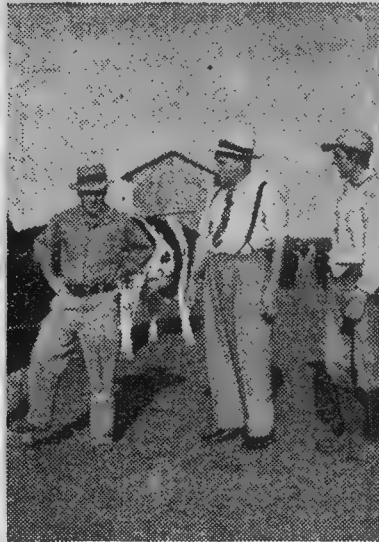
He was awarded an LL.D. degree from the University of Saskatchewan in 1946 and an honorary D.Sc. from the University of Manitoba in 1956.

The Farm and Ranch Review is the best bargain in the farm publication field.

WHAT DO THESE SUCCESSFUL FEEDERS HAVE IN COMMON?



Joe Baker, Vancouver Island. Poultryman. Keeps laying flock of 5300 H&N's. Complete flock on "Miracle" Feed. "I've been a "Miracle" user for 7 years and I'm very satisfied," says Joe.



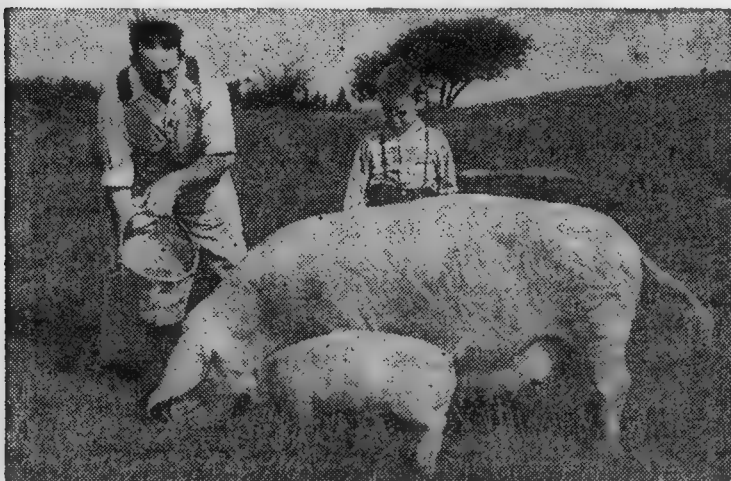
Stu Scharf, Moose Jaw, Sask. Beef Cattle Feeder. Feeds 32% "Miracle" Beef Fattener Supplement with Diethylstilbestrol. "I like "Miracle" because it gives a good boost to my cattle," says Stu.



James White, Fort San, Sask. Dairy Farmer. Milks 25 registered Holsteins the year 'round. Melilotus R.A.M. Fern, as a three-year-old, in 365 days, 2X milking, gave 18,104 lbs. of milk, 756 lbs. fat.

THEY FEED FOR PROFIT WITH 'MIRACLE'

It's the same story right across the country, no matter what type of farmer: Wherever you find a successful feeder, it's a good bet he's a "Miracle" feeder. And it's no coincidence. Good feeders just don't take chances. They've proved that "Miracle" Feeds are the safe, sure way to profits. That's because "Miracle" Feeds are scientifically formulated to supply every need and condition encountered by the feeder.

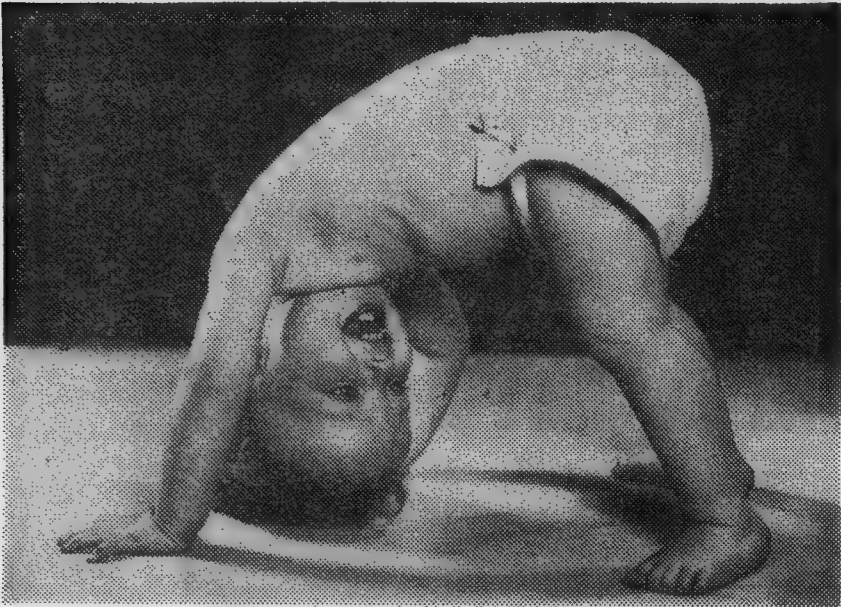


Bill Haley, Yarmouth, N.S. Hog Farmer. Specializes in Yorkshire and Landrace Cross. Uses "Miracle" Hog Grower. Since switching to "Miracle" Bill says, "Best crop of pigs ever, very fast growing."



Herman Welbe, Morris, Manitoba. Turkey Farmer. Raising 10,500 Broad Breasted Bronze Turkeys. A turkey raiser since 1942, Herman says, "I've used "Miracle" all the way."

Farm and Ranch Photo Corner



Baby's own level is one of the best for taking pictures of the household pride and joy. Any other angle of this young acrobat's pose would not have been nearly so effective.



Sleepy-time boy: This appealing snapshot will bring back memories through the years, and proves that baby doesn't have to be wide-awake and laughing to be the subject of a picture any parent would love to have.

HOW TO OBTAIN

Better Baby Pictures

light photography without flash illumination is not generally advised with very fast action on the part of the child in poor lighting conditions.

The reason an extra-fast panchromatic film is adaptable to most lighting conditions is that its panchromatic qualities and fine grain reaches into dark shadows much deeper than other films do.

When taking children's pictures, the photographer should

get down on the child's level. Not only will the picture show his face better in that manner, but the finished print will have more of the feeling of the child's small world and will show clearer what he is doing.

Another important secret to better baby and child photography is action. Babies are more interesting photographic material when they are given something to do with their hands,



To catch the baby in action might require a fast flash bulb. But it's one of the most rewarding and easiest types of picture taking.

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"All-Steel" model recommended for feeder cattle — dry lot use. Cable-washer rubbing element is built to last a lifetime.

"Rope-Wick" model recommended for dairy use—cattle on pasture. Giant size marine rope rubbing element is rot & wear resistant.

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Box 847 Swift Current, Sask., Can. - Pender, Nebr.

THE secrets to better baby and children pictures are few but very important. The most important secret of them all is to be ready when natural action happens. If a child or baby is posed for a picture, that is exactly how he will look in the finished print—posed. Cameras should be kept in an easily accessible place, always loaded with film, and — if possible — prefocused and set to be ready to catch a child's action.

Using flash equipment, indoors or outdoors, amateur photographers do not have to be concerned about the baby's action taking him out of the range of light. With synchronized flash, the minute the shutter button is pressed, there is light right where the photographer wants it and when he needs it to catch baby's latest achievement — or mischief!

The extra-fast panchromatic film suggested help catch that baby action. With extra-fast panchromatic film, baby pictures can also be taken in many instances with natural light, depending on light that exists in the room or outdoors without supplementing illumination with flash. But this type of natural-

Put this on Your Xmas List

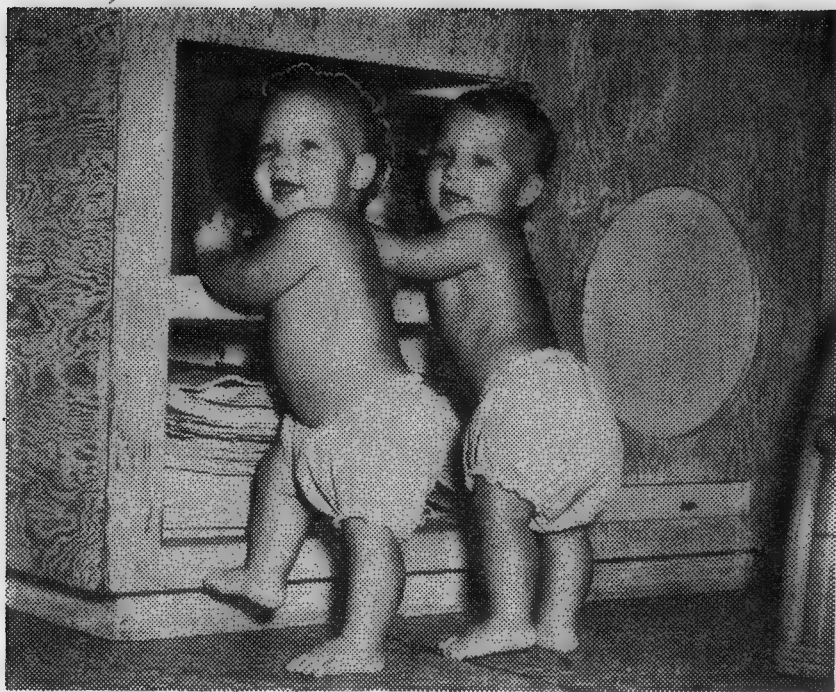
Now you can show your favorite slides on this standard 2" x 2" (35mm) Electric Slide Projector, 120 volts. Complete with elevating device, all metal horizontal slide carrier, anastigmat color-corrected lens. Nothing to go wrong. R.C. A.F. surplus in like - new condition. Fully guaranteed. New value, \$39.95. Xmas Special, while they last, complete with carrying case



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It's double-trouble to be expected when twins get into mischief — but double pleasure for the snapshooter who is able to catch them in the act.

something to interest them and hold their attention. That way, finished prints will look more like pictures of what a baby is like and what he likes to do than a photograph of merely what a baby looks like. With something for the baby to do, a camera will record a little piece of baby's personality and inner charm. But whatever a baby is doing in a picture must be something natural for him to do and something his parents would approve of as safe and innocent.

Many times, this attraction for the baby does not have to be in the picture itself. A photographer can hold a child's attention fleetingly by waving a rattle over his head. The child will glance up curiously just long enough for his picture to be taken.

Humor pictures of babies when the tears come are appealing, too. Always-smiling pictures can become stereotyped and are definitely not natural and nor-

Acid treatment

CROPS of barley laid by storms and choked with weeds as a result of this year's bad harvest weather in Britain, and regarded as a total loss, have in two cases been combined after treatment with sulphuric acid.

Thirty acres, Hertfordshire, England, flattened by wind and rain and thick with weeds, was sprayed at the rate of 17 gallons to the acre. The weeds died away, the barley dried without brittleness, and 75% of the crop was ultimately reaped by combine.

Preliminary tests have shown a one per cent acid content in the barley — a degree of contamination which can be overcome by the addition of salt and ground chalk.

At a second farm, a 20-acre field was sprayed with acid at 20 gallons to the acre, simply to

mal of children. Occasional crying, unhappy pictures will bring back memories in the future when the child is grown and will certainly produce a laugh or two now.

For baby photography outdoors, reflectors can be important when natural light is being used. Instead of facing the child toward the sun so that he has to frown or squint, photographers can turn his back to the sun or put him in shade where he is more comfortable and feels better. A white sheet or plain cardboard can be used to reflect light and brighten dark areas of the face. Outdoors, however, an extra-fast panchromatic film in the camera will be a great aid to baby photographers because it reaches deeper into shadows with clear results.

The only other important point to remember when photographing babies and children is to keep the background simple and uncluttered.

kill off and get rid of both ruined barley and weeds before ploughing the whole lot in. But three days after spraying the weeds had gone, and the barley was still standing; in this case also 75 per cent of the crop could be combined.

New record for Churchill

UP to the last report, with two more shipments still to leave the port, a new record of over 19,000,000 bushels of Western grain had been shipped to European markets through Churchill. This figure is three million bushels above last year. The C.N.R. reports that up to October 7th, 53 freighters had sailed from the Hudson Bay port.

Saskatchewan stock at Royal Fair

A TOTAL of ten carloads of Saskatchewan's best livestock and some poultry travelled to the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair at Toronto to represent the province at the National agricultural classic.

The shipment of livestock included five carloads of cattle, one of swine and four of horses.

The poultry entries, numbering 21 in all — the same as last year — were shipped separately. All were turkeys. It is hoped the province's poultry contribution did as well as last year when a total of 21 prizes, including a grand championship and an award for the best dressed bird in the show, were garnered by the province's poultry exhibitors from 21 entries.

Record timothy seed harvest

A RECORD production of Climax timothy registered and certified seed, approaching 2,000,000 pounds, is forecast this year by the Plant Products Division, Canada Department of Agriculture.

A spokesman said 10,491 acres were inspected in seven provinces. If the predictions are borne out, it will mean an 87 per cent acreage increase over the 1957 crop.

Climax timothy seed was developed by Department of Agriculture over a decade ago, but its successful distribution awaited establishment of the Canadian Forage Seed Project in 1952.

Climax seed has a number of superior characteristics, among them: (1) It is leafier; (2) It gives a good aftermath;

(3) It is later than ordinary timothy; and (4) It is more rust resistant.

Only 30,000 pounds of the pedigree seed were produced from 200 acres six years ago when the project was set up.

The seed's popularity has grown steadily in Western Canada, where this year an estimated 1,400,000 pounds will be produced. It lends itself to the open regions of the west, since it must be isolated to avoid cross-fertilization.

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all balled up?

HENKE
roller mills

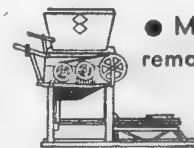
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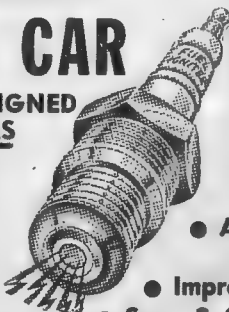
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FOR

the lady of the house

Guest Contributor — Amelia M. Randle

Christmas in the Country

"I'll be home for Christmas" is always a delightful phrase! To Mother and Dad this means a time of return to the farm home of their children and grandchildren. To the children, it means going home! Home to the farm, to the place where fond childhood memories were born.

To relive those lazy days of summer with the sweet smell of new-mown hay, and waving fields of wheat basking in an August sun; and the crisp, cold nights when the family gathered around the stove to pop corn and make coffee, and the busy, hectic days before Christmas

when Mother was preparing the feast for the Christmas Day.

And now that Christmas is just around the corner, how is Mother faring in her preparations for the "homecoming?" Pretty well! Here is how she does it. Mother has three lists that she has made to use during December. They read, Decorations, Gifts, and Food. Let us take a look at them:

"Deck the Halls" with boughs of holly

It is nice to have a little bit of Christmas in every room in the house! And there are so many ways to decorate that are effective yet easy and inexpensive. Your children will enjoy helping with the decorating. Here are a few ideas gathered from Mother's file on Christmas Decorations.

Foil Bell

A large aluminum foil bell to hang from a ceiling light fixture is easily made. Cut out four or eight aluminum foil bells the same size. Place in a stack and using your sewing machine, stitch down the center. Open out the leaves. The light will reflect from the shiny sides of the bell. Leave several inches of the stitching thread on top end of the bell to use to hang the bell up. You can do the same for stars of snowflakes. All of these are interesting because they are three dimensional decorations. Smaller ones can be made to hang on the Christmas tree.

Christmas Wreath

A Christmas Wreath can be made with the aid of a wire coat hanger, some evergreen boughs, a few Christmas-tree balls, and some light wire. Bend the coat hanger into a circle, but leave the hook alone so that when wreath is completed you can use the hook for hanging up the wreath. Wire boughs to hanger to form a wreath. Add Christmas-tree balls and decorations as you wish, with possibly a big red bow as a finishing touch.

Holiday Table Centres

A simple centerpiece can be made using two candles, a large rose bowl, evergreen boughs or holly, and some small varicolored Christmas-tree balls. Anchor two candles in the rose bowl. Fill the bowl with the balls. Set bowl in greens.

Another effective centerpiece



A saucy snowdrift centerpiece

By whipping up a mixture of packaged soap or detergent with a little water, by means of a rotary or electric beater, you can make your own snowdrift decorations. Beat until it stands in peaks like a meringue on pie and then form with the hands. The "snow" won't melt and can form a sparkling nest for Christmas-tree ornaments on the table. It may also serve as a non-melting holder for the punch bowl.

can be made with an old glass lamp globe, a candle, a new copper "chore girl". Christmas-tree balls, and a low glass bowl and greenery. Light the candle and drip some wax onto the center of the glass dish. Soften bottom end of candle and stand it in the melted wax. Take chore-girl apart and wrap around lamp globe. Place covered globe over candle. Surround bottom of globe with Christmas-tree balls. Place in nest of green.

A rose bowl of bouncing snowballs is easily made. Fill bowl with water, add about twenty moth balls, one teaspoon of citric acid and one teaspoon of baking soda, and some food coloring (green or red) if desired. This mixture keeps the moth balls bobbing up and down for some time. Set bowl on a mirror and edge it with greenery.

An edible decoration to grace your table is glowing place cards. Make flat sugar cookies in the shape of stars or Christmas trees. Using tinted butter icing, and decorating tube, write guests' or family members' names on each cookie until there is one for everyone. Sprinkle with colored candy decorations. Add a tiny colored birthday candle by fastening with a dab of icing. Light candles on the cookie just as guests and family are seated.

Another idea for place cards

is to paint guests' names on Christmas balls and set each one in angels' hair or attach fir twigs and ribbons and place on colored napkins.

A Santa's sleigh of plastic foam can be purchased quite reasonably and makes a good centerpiece for your holiday tables. Fill sleigh with candy or Christmas-tree balls.

Festive Fireplace

Hang a large bulletin board above the fireplace and cover it with festive paper. Cut out large white snowmen, Christmas trees, snowflakes, or stars and pin to it. Place sprays of boughs or candle groups on the mantle to complete the arrangement.

Decorated Doorways

Your front door should wish every holiday visitor a cheery "hello" before they even enter your home. Deck your front door with this holiday greeting and watch friends have fun. Tie a small toy drum and drumsticks together with a big saucy bow and sprig of evergreen. Tuck sticks in loosely so your guests can beat a tattoo on arrival. An effective yet simple decoration is to mount a spray of evergreen boughs on the door. Decorate with ribbon, Christmas-tree balls, large plastic foam candy canes, and bells



To spray walls etc.

in barns, poultry

house or pig pens

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Javex
AT YOUR GROCER'S

At Christmas Time



At Christmastime, at Christmastime,
The house is all aglow.
With children's cries and eager eyes,
And windows framed in snow.
And thankful is your whispered prayer
As church bells softly chime;
That loved ones fill your house
and heart
With warmth at Christmastime.

which will ring when door is opened. Or you could mount a gay Santa, a Christmas-tree, a perky Bambi, or a giant Christmas parcel onto the door.

A Gift to Remember

A prettily wrapped gift is a joy to receive and fun to wrap. In fact, most people would rather wrap their gifts than shop for them. The next time you visit your drugstore or five-and-ten, pick up a good supply of ribbon and papers and then some night the week before Christmas you can settle down for an evening of gift-wrapping!

Here are some suggestions for a differently wrapped gift that friends and relatives will remember:

1. Paint or spray pine cones with silver or gold paint or with white shoe polish. Tie with a red or green bow and attach to top of a white wrapped gift. Silver and gold sprays and pine cones can be purchased at a florist or hobby shop.

2. For children's gifts: tie bells, novelties or a small toy in with a perky bow to add interest to the package.

3. Wrap the box in red paper. Glue a king from a deck of cards in the center of the box. Tie white ribbon around the sides of the box and make a bow with white ribbon. Suitable for a man's gift.

4. Try to decorate each package differently if you are using the same paper. Plain papers or foil show up your bows and

decorations better than figured papers. Vary the position and width of ribbon and size of bow to suit the package. Usually large parcels look better with wide ribbon, and large bows or decorations.

5. For a little girl, wrap the package in fabric rather than paper. Use leftover sewing materials for this purpose. Checked taffeta, net, organdy, satin, or flocked cotton is nice. Make a flower out of a new hankie and attach to face of package for the trim.

6. For a masculine touch, wrap gifts for men in dark colors: dark green, dark blue, or brown are best.

7. You may use some of that old roll of wallpaper you had left over from wall-papering for wrapping packages. Because wallpaper is rather stiff, cut paper to fit box. It is a good idea to cut off excess paper in wrapping any box as you will get neater corners. A white satin ribbon is nice with wallpaper packages.

8. For a flat square package, wrap in white tissue paper and using very narrow red ribbon, tie three parallel ribbons around the box each way. Attach three small bows on face of package where ribbons cross.

With the wide variety of papers, ribbon, stickers, and materials available you should have no trouble in wrapping gifts that friends will remember!

Happy Holiday Fare

FROM her large recipe file, Mother has selected a number of recipes that she will make for the holiday season. Perhaps you would like to try some of her tested recipes.

Yuletide Punch

- 2 cups sugar
- 3 cups water
- 6 cups cranberry juice
- 1/2 cup lemon juice
- 2 cups grapefruit juice
- 1 cup orange juice
- 1 quart ginger ale
- Ice

Boil sugar and water together for 5 minutes. Cool. Add all other fruit juices and chill. Just before serving add the ginger ale. Pour over ice cubes or block of ice if serving in a punch bowl. Yield: enough for 30 four-ounce servings.

Xmas Tree Salads

- 1 envelope unflavored gelatin
- 1/4 cup cold water
- 1 lb. cranberry sauce crushed with a fork
- 1 cup finely shredded cabbage
- 1/4 cup diced celery
- 1/2 cup chopped walnuts

Dissolve gelatin in cold water, and place over hot water and heat until gelatin is well dissolved. Mix gelatin into cranberries, cabbage, celery, and nuts. Spoon into well-oiled Xmas-tree individual salad moulds. Chill until firm, and unmould on a bed of lettuce.

T.V. Snacks

These are good for nibbling:

- 1/2 lb. salted peanuts
- 1/2 lb. salted mixed nuts
- 3 cups shreds
- 5 cups Cherrios
- 3 cups slim pretzel sticks
- 3 cups Rice Krispies
- 1 can deep-fried noodles
- 1/2 lb. melted butter (may use 1/2 salad oil)
- 1 tablespoon Worcestershire sauce
- 1 1/2 teaspoons garlic salt
- 1 1/2 teaspoons onion salt

Mix the nuts, cereals, and noodles together in a large roaster. Add the salts to the melted butter, also the sauce. Pour over the nuts and cereals mixture. Bake in a very slow oven 250° F. for 1 1/2 hours. Stir often. Yield: 4 quarts. Store in airtight sealers. These will keep for 2 - 3 weeks if kept at a cool temperature.

Pineapple Fudge

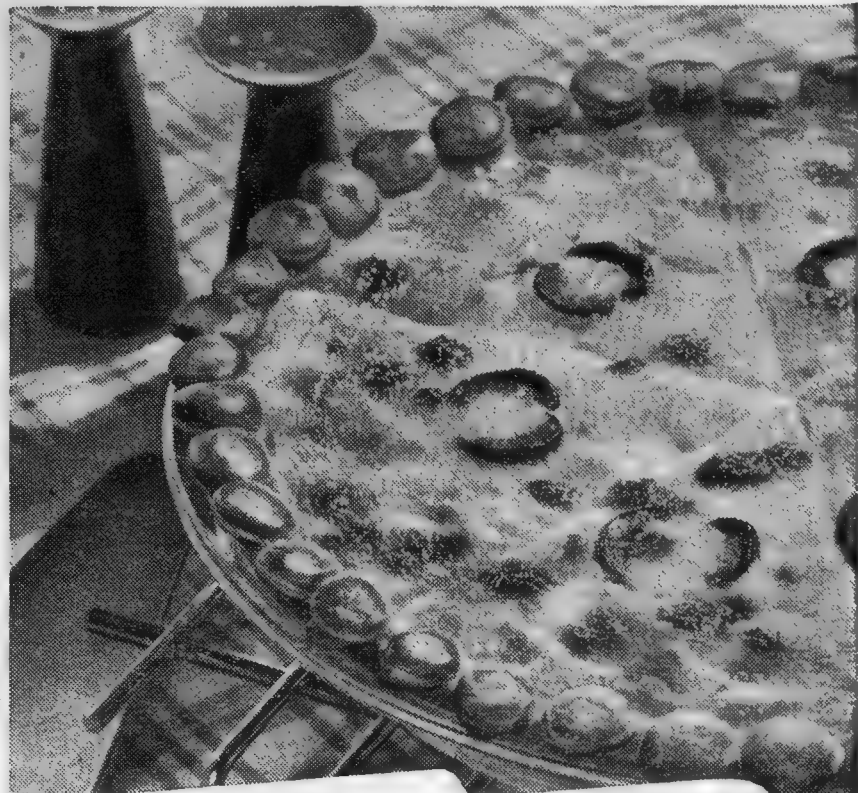
- 2 cups granulated sugar
- 1 cup brown sugar
- 1/2 cup light cream
- 1 can (2 1/2 cups) crushed pineapple, well-drained)
- 2 teaspoons ginger
- 2 tablespoons butter
- 2 teaspoons vanilla
- 1 cup broken walnut meats

Combine sugars, cream, and pineapple; cook, stirring occasionally, to soft-ball stage (236° F.). Remove from heat; add butter, ginger, and vanilla. Cool at room temperature, without stirring, till lukewarm. Beat until mixture loses its gloss; add nuts. Pour into buttered pan.

New idea! "Yeast-Riz" crust makes mouth-melting



TUNA-ONION BROWN-UP



"YEAST-RIZ" CRUST

Scald 1/2 cup milk. Stir in 1/4 cup shortening, 6 tablespoons granulated sugar and 1/4 teaspoon salt. Cool to lukewarm.

Meantime, measure into bowl 1/4 cup lukewarm water. Stir in 1 teaspoon granulated sugar. Sprinkle with contents of 1 envelope Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast. Let stand 10 minutes, THEN stir well. Stir in lukewarm milk mixture. 1 well-beaten egg and 1 1/2 cups once-sifted all-purpose flour; beat until smooth. Work in an additional 1 1/4 cups (about) once-sifted all-purpose flour. Knead. Grease top. Cover. Let rise until doubled in bulk—about 1 1/2 hours. Punch down; divide into 3 pieces. Roll each into 10-inch circle and press firmly into 9-inch pie pans. Crimp edges. Brush with 1 slightly beaten egg white. Let rise until doubled in bulk—about 20 minutes. Prick with fork. Bake in

moderate oven, 350°, 8 minutes. Do not brown. Fill and bake—or cool, stack and wrap partially-baked crusts in foil and refrigerate up to 10 days. Yield: 3 pie shells.

TUNA-ONION BROWN-UP

Melt 2 tablespoons margarine in a large frying pan. Add 2 cups thinly-sliced onion; cook until tender. Add 1 can (approx. 7 ounces) tuna fish (drained and flaked)—or use 1 cup diced cooked poultry, 4 sliced ripe olives (optional), 1 1/2 teaspoons salt and 1/4 teaspoon pepper; heat well. Meantime, scald 3/4 cup milk. Stir in hot milk into 2 beaten eggs; mix in 2 cups shredded Swiss or old cheddar cheese (1/2 pound). Turn hot tuna mixture into one "Yeast-Riz" Crust; pour hot cheese mixture over it. Bake in moderate oven, 350°, 20 to 25 minutes. Serve hot. Yield: 4 to 6 servings.

A week's work in a wink!

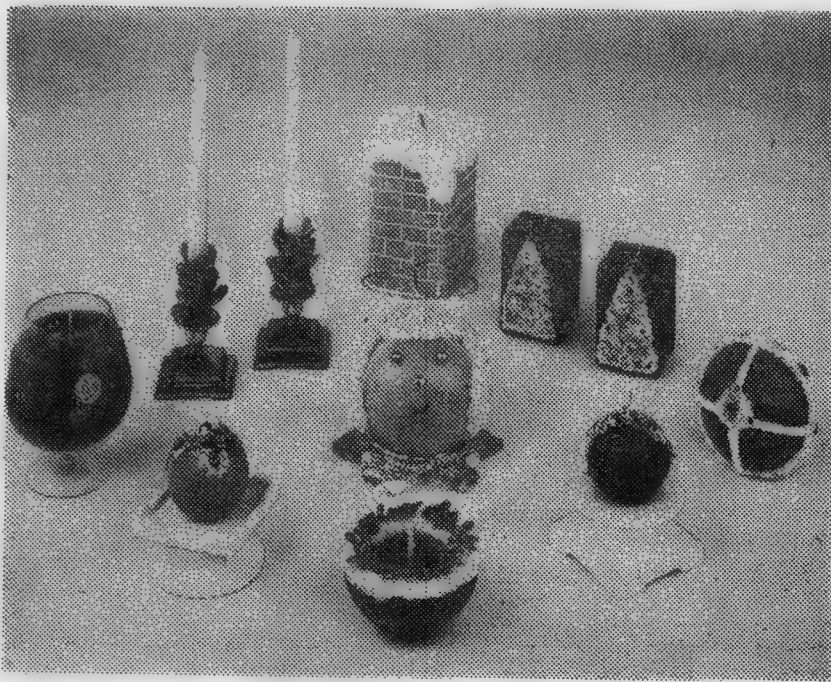
Make light, tender "Yeast-Riz" crusts on Tuesday . . . and store them in the refrigerator till needed. Fill one with tangy tuna filling on Wednesday . . . one with beef stew on Saturday . . . another with chicken a-la-king on Sunday. They brown in mere minutes . . . are always wonderful when you use Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast! If you bake at home, keep several on hand for tempting main dishes . . . at a moment's notice!



NEEDS NO REFRIGERATION
ALWAYS ACTIVE, FAST RISING
KEEPS FRESH FOR WEEKS

GALA Christmas candles appropriate for holiday decorations are on display in the stores now. Of course you will want several for your home for, as every woman knows, soft candlelight adds great charm to the Yuletide setting. Unusual candles are expensive and that is why many people are making their own pretty ones at home—in various shapes, sizes and colors. Just one brief word of warning — "Take precautions against fire!"

Select light, all-purpose dye colors, such as light green, evening blue, coral or chartreuse, to get a bright shade. Use approximately 2 teaspoons of all-purpose dye for each pound of paraffin. One pound fills three 6-ounce juice concentrate cans or 2 half-pint cream containers. One and three-fourths pounds fills one quart milk carton. Various sizes of gelatin molds or rubber balls cut in half may be



You might think twice if you had to buy these splendid candles yet they can be made so easily and inexpensively in your own kitchen.

Gala Christmas Candles

used also: Heavy cord makes a good wick.

Punch hole in center of mold just large enough for string to go through. Run a piece of cord through the hole and tie the inside to a pencil placed across top of mold. Pulling tight, secure other end of cord to outside of mold by knotting and covering with cellophane tape.

Melt paraffin in double boiler or old coffee can placed in pan of water. Color with all-purpose dye. Remove from heat and stir for 3 minutes. (Since all-purpose dye is primarily water soluble, some of the dye will not dis-

solve but will settle to the bottom.)

Pour melted colored wax into mold. As paraffin hardens, fill hollow with more wax. Unmold. Dip metal mold quickly into hot water to loosen. Cardboard molds can be peeled off.

Using household cement, decorate candles with glitter, sequins, or seals. Or with frosted whipped wax, applied with a fork. To make whipped wax, allow colored wax to cool until film forms on top. Whip with a fork until frosting-like consistency, and apply quickly. If it



It's more fun than it is work when you make your candles at home. A little imagination can go a long way to making original ornaments that are your own design and yours alone.

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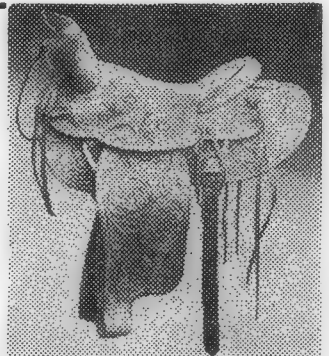
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becomes too firm to spread, melt and whip again.

To make angel and ball candles: fill both halves of ball with colored wax and allow to set. (Use $\frac{1}{4}$ tsp. peach and $\frac{3}{4}$ tsp. rose pink to $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. paraffin for angel face.) Cut heavy cord 1 inch longer than diameter of ball, dip in wax and let harden. Cut groove down center of one flat side of ball. Place wick in groove and pour layer of hot colored wax on both flat sides of ball molds and weld together in ball shape. For angel hair, whip yellow colored wax and spread on candle, covering joining, and shaping desired hair style. Sprinkle glitter on hair. Make halo of wire clothes hanger, painted with gold metallic paint. Use tiny Christmas-tree balls for eyes, and nose and mouth of sequins.

Pills for cattle

USE of tranquilizers to ease the stress of meat animals on their way to slaughter has been approved by the U.S. government for the first time. "Not only will the tranquilizers eliminate the terrifying bawling of slaughter animals," it is said, "but they will substantially reduce the \$50 million yearly bruising losses of frightened animals. Injuries to stock handlers will be reduced and a \$25 million loss due to shipping fever will be curtailed."

To suit the machine

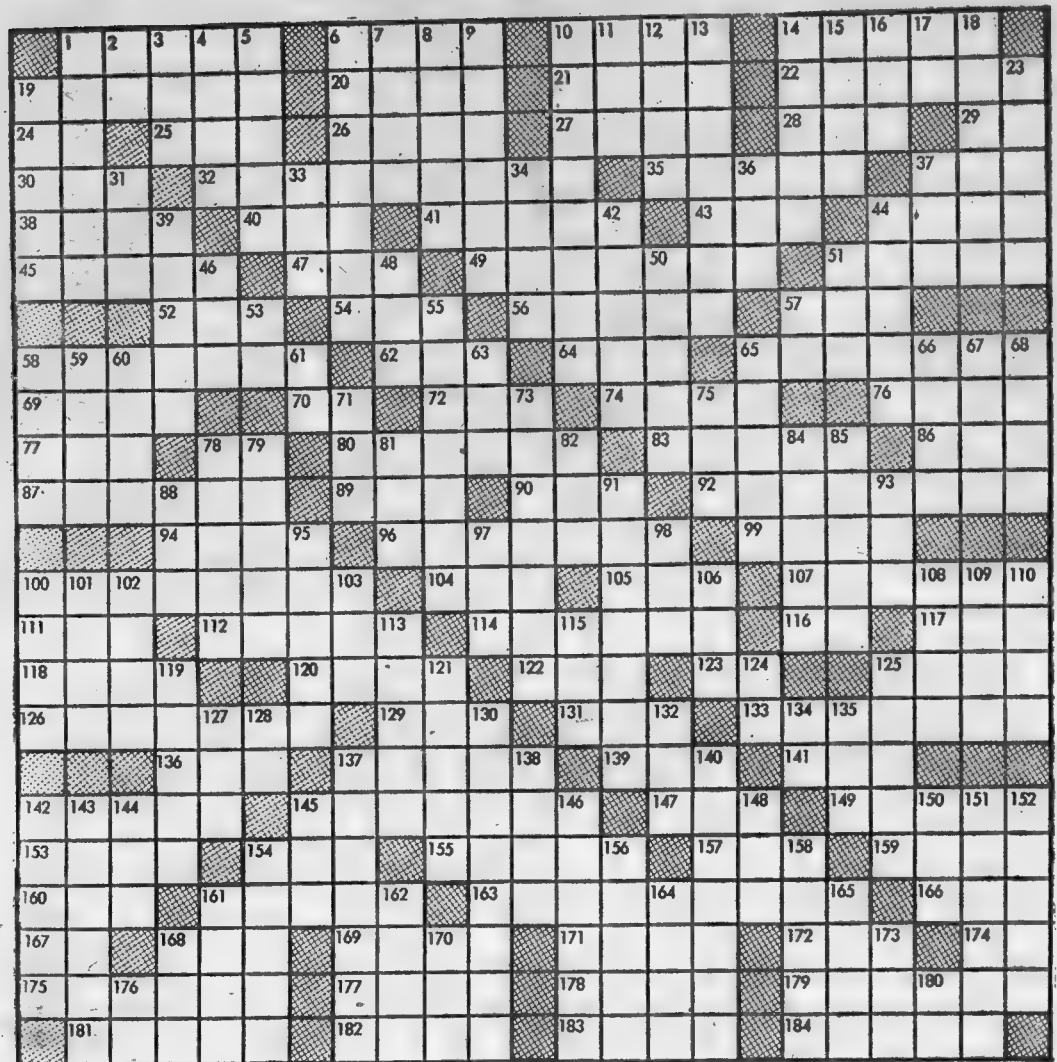
IT'S nothing new for scientists to develop plant varieties to match the weather, disease, and production demands. Now they are even tailoring the plants to the machine that harvest them.

In the market garden or canning business it has been found that the efficiency of mechanical pickers can be influenced by the height of bean plants and the amount of branching on the stems. Tests at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, show that the higher the rate of seeding, the greater the tendency for reduced leafiness and branching. Combined with a reduction of the number of pods per plant was a tendency for the bean plants to stand more erect at harvest time. A choice of several varieties is also able to influence the yield even at the highest rate of seeding.



"Just think! You wasted all that good oil!"

Crossword Puzzle



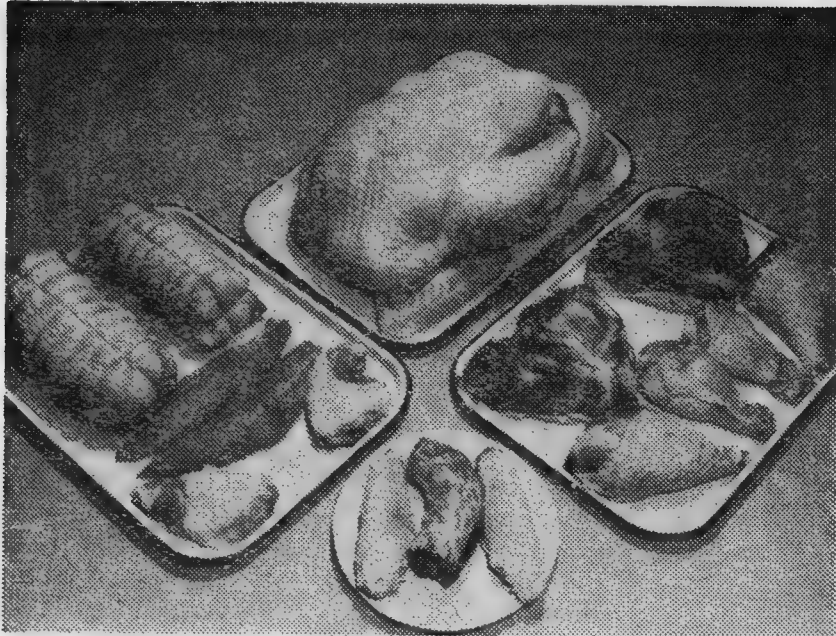
ACROSS

- | | | | | | |
|---|------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 Asiatic animal | 62 Mournful | 129 Twitching | 6 Amend | 57 Symbol for tellurium | 115 Fortunate (India) |
| 6 Heddles of a loom | 64 Brazilian coin | 131 Sick | 7 Ancient country | 58 Afternoon parties | 119 Fine line of a letter |
| 10 Part of leg | 65 Contradictions | 133 Gift | near Euphrates | 59 Rave | 121 Fodder storage pits |
| 14 Blotch | 69 Brings forth | 136 Fish eggs | 8 Girl's nickname | 60 Preposition | 124 Aloft |
| 19 Mr. Toscanini | 70 Volume | 137 Kind of lily | 9 Larva of an insect | 61 Printer's measure | 125 Item of property |
| 20 Trieste wine | 72 To steal | 139 Turf | 10 Tubular | 63 Female deer | 127 Cooking vessel |
| 21 Opposed to a weather | 74 Fruit of blackthorn | 141 Hawaiian hawks | 11 Fourth calf | 65 Condescend in Turkish Army | 128 Football position (abbr.) |
| 22 Company room in former years | 76 Talon | 142 To germinate | 12 Rice ball fragments offered by Hindus to ancestors | 67 Miss Turner | 130 Strews in confusion |
| 24 Symbol for tantalum | 77 Emmet | 145 Kind of fortification | 13 Aspect | 68 Swimming bird | 132 Tennis stroke |
| 25 Rocky pinnacle | 78 New Zealand native fort | 147 Small portion | 14 A pile | 71 Worthless leaving | 134 Japanese marine measure |
| 26 Pealed | 80 Badgerlike mammals | 149 Cut apart | 15 Kind of pastry | 73 Uttered cry of Sheep | 135 Dawn goddess |
| 27 Kind of palm | 83 Bird | 153 Having true luster when uncut | 16 Noah's boat | 75 Tierra del Fuego Indian | 137 Football position (pl.) |
| 28 Annoy | 86 Collection of facts | 154 Transfix | 17 Forty nine (Rom. num.) | 78 Volcano in Martinique | 138 City of ancient Messenia |
| 29 Prefix: twice | 87 Supplies with fuel | 155 Pigeons | 18 Peers | 79 Of a certain continent | 140 Deviate |
| 30 Cravat | 89 Cornish prefix: town | 157 Joke | 19 Oil of roses | 81 A macaw | 142 Slow moving creature |
| 32 Grouse | 90 Norse goddess of healing | 159 Prong of fork | 23 Berbers of hilly, coastal region of Morocco | 82 Title of respect | 143 Paleness |
| 35 Position of cask with one end raised | 92 Pertaining to lands | 160 High mountain | 31 Slender finial | 84 Talk idly | 144 Tear |
| 37 A sprite | 94 Nome in Greece | 161 Winged | 33 Topaz humming bird | 85 Overhanging roof edges | 145 Narrow inlet |
| 38 Snakes | 96 Principal star in Scorpio | 163 Meddling | 34 Imperial standard of Ottoman empire | 88 Cask | 146 Allures |
| 40 Governor Harriman | 99 Part of church | 166 Period of time | 36 Pronoun | 91 Divulges | 148 Japanese porgie |
| 41 Mount ----, peak in Colorado | 100 Solidifies | 167 Prefix: not | 37 French for summer | 93 Thing in law | 150 Contend |
| 43 American Indian | 104 Drunkard | 168 Gone by | 39 Cuts, after snick | 95 Serf | 151 Thrown into ecstasy |
| 44 Tall crown of upper Egypt | 105 Vigor | 169 Sea eagle | 42 Twists | 97 Toy | 152 Paper measure (pl.) |
| 45 Rockfish | 107 Assayed | 171 To peel | 44 Courtly | 98 Occupy a seat | 154 Trudges |
| 47 High card | 111 Man's nickname | 172 To trouble | 46 Paid | 100 Head covering (pl.) | 156 Extra tire |
| 49 Bank employees | 112 Growing out | 174 Morning hours | 48 Dawn goddess | 101 Death notice | 158 Small insects |
| 51 Conjecture | 114 Spanish coin | 175 Yearned | 50 Wrongdoings | 102 Upper tone of disjunct tetrachord | 161 Matured |
| 52 Holland commune | 116 Plural ending | 177 Whale oil cask | 51 Alcoholic drink | 103 As it stands (mus.) | 162 Great Lake |
| 54 Mountain in Massachusetts | 117 Beverage | 178 Mr. Speaker, former outfielder | 53 French for "and" | 106 Chart | 164 Silkworm |
| 56 Violet | 118 Excavations | 179 Hoboes | 55 Fur-bearer (pl.) | 108 Story | 165 Young lady |
| 57 The sesame | 120 Furniture moving trucks | 181 Peruses | | 109 Ardor | 168 Turkish title |
| 58 City of Europe | 122 Measure of Tripoli | 182 Places | | 110 Small depression | 170 Seine |
| | 123 Old Chinese coin | 183 Body of water (pl.) | | 113 Toward the center | 173 New Guinea city |
| | 125 Large dog | 184 Shower rain and snow | | | 176 A direction |
| | 126 Spire | | | | 180 Pronoun |

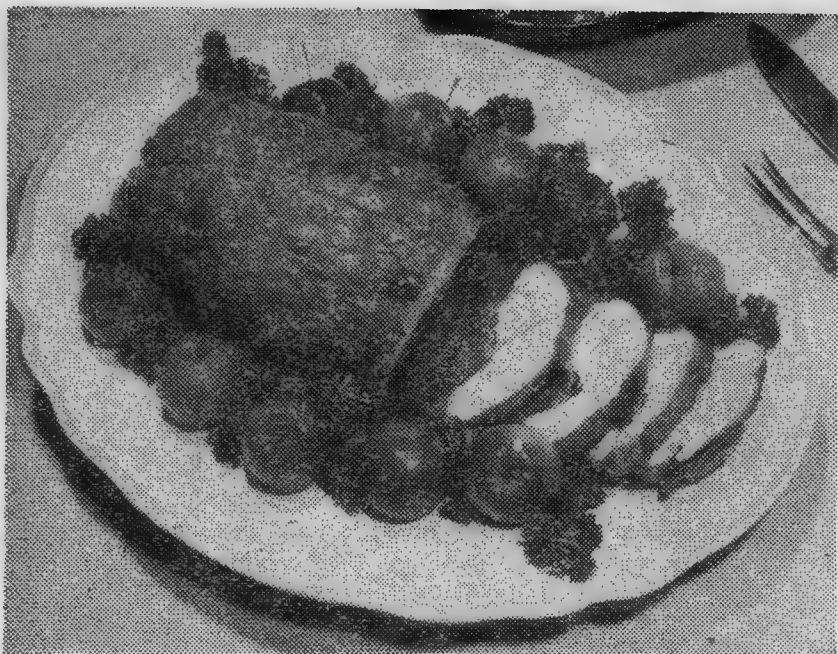
DOWN

- 1 Laud
2 By
3 Hard-shelled fruit
4 Let fall
5 Main artery

Solution On Page 30



Turkey by the piece offers several tasty ways of serving this fine meat bird. Cutting the big tom, or choice hen, into parts and freezing eliminates cooking the whole carcass and tiring the family of turkey by an overdose of cold meat before it is finally eaten up.



Looks good enough to eat, doesn't it? Rolled turkey roast, made up of breast meat, thighs and drumsticks and stuffed makes a welcome change from other meat roasts.

TIRE**D** of just plain, old, roast turkey; hot for the big dinner, and then sliced cold for a week? Well, now that a great many farmers are able to have deep freezers, it may be of interest to try some of the methods of cooking turkey parts as suggested by the Consumer Section of the Canada Department of Agriculture.

Turkeys can be cut into the following parts and frozen: Boneless breast, fillets (from the breast) thigh, drumstick, baby-drumstick (upper wing), flat wing, lower wing, shoulder steak or combination rolls. Thaw frozen cuts at room temperature, or in the refrigerator, and cook same day. Before cooking remove any pinfeathers and wipe carefully with a damp cloth.

PREPARATION OF PARTS

Boneless Breast — For roasting, leave flat or make into a roll. To do this, place breast skin side down. Pull up skin from both sides, tuck in at ends and hold in place with skewers. With a strong cord, tie roll end-to-end and then crosswise at 1-inch intervals.

Breast Slices — Before slicing, remove skin, then cut into ¼-inch slices.

Fillet — Remove tendon from centre of fillet. When fillet is lying flat, this tendon runs lengthwise dividing the two muscles of the fillet, which show clearly on the surface. To remove, hold protruding end of tendon firmly, cut along side of tendon and trim or pull off muscle from one side. Repeat for muscle on other side.

Thigh—For roasting, remove bone and leave flat or roll and tie.

For all other methods of cooking, remove bone and cut lengthwise into 4 pieces.

Drumstick — For roasting, leave bone in or, if desired, slash drumstick lengthwise and remove bone and tendons without damaging skin.

For all other methods of cooking, remove bone and tendons and cut lengthwise into 3 pieces.

Baby Drumstick, Flat Wing, Shoulder Steak — Leave whole.

Combination Roll — Use one side of breast and one boned thigh. Place breast skin side down. Since meat from breast is thicker at one end, make a lengthwise slice through

Turkey Tips . . .

There are more ways to cook a turkey than roasting

thicker end and then fold this back over thinner end to give an even thickness. Next place boned thigh on top, skin side up. Pull up skin from both sides of breast, tuck in at ends and hold in place with skewers. With a strong cord, tie roll end-to-end and then crosswise at 1-inch intervals.

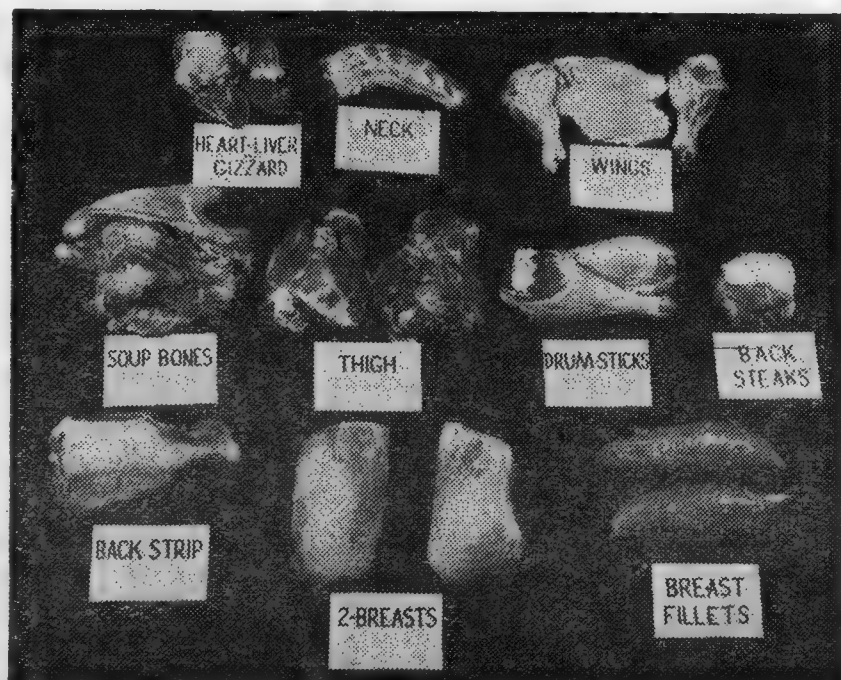
ROASTING

Parts to Roast — Breast, thigh, drumstick, combination roll.

See chart below for methods of roasting.

Over Stuffing — Place a piece of aluminum foil on a rack in shallow roasting pan. Mound stuffing high on foil. Place turkey part skin up

Method	Parts	Oven Temp.	Approximate Roasting Time
Over Stuffing—			
Breast (flat)	350° F.	2 hrs. 35 mins.
Thigh (flat)	325° F.	2 hrs. 25 mins.
Drumstick (boneless)	325° F.	2 hrs. 20 mins.
Boiled—			
Combination Roll	325° F.	4 hrs. 30 mins.
Breast Roll	350° F.	3 hrs. 10 mins.
Thigh Roll	325° F.	2 hrs. 45 mins.
Bone In—			
Drumstick	325° F.	2 hrs. 30 mins.



Swift Current Experimental Farm
For processing or simple identification, the turkey carcass may be broken down into these ten basic cuts.

over stuffing, tuck edges under and skewer skin to keep it from shrinking.

Rolled Roasts and Drumstick (bone in) — Place on a rack in shallow roasting pan.

Brush roast with melted fat. Cover with a "tent" of aluminum foil, shiny side in. For white meat leave ends of "tent" open; for dark meat, pinch ends together to almost close "tent". See chart below for oven temperatures and times. Baste at half time and then about every 20 minutes. Remove foil at least 30 minutes before end of roasting time. If using a meat thermometer, roast to an internal temperature of 190° F.

FRYING

Parts to Fry: Thigh, shoulder steak, fillet, breast slices. Dredge pieces with seasoned flour and let stand on rack for 20 minutes, or leave undredged as desired. (Always dredge breast slices.) Heat ¼ inch of fat in a heavy frying pan until hot enough to brown a cube of bread in 30 seconds. Fry pieces uncovered 5 to 10 minutes, turning several times until pieces are a uniform golden brown. Cover closely, reduce heat and cook slowly until pieces are fork tender. Remove cover, cooking 5 to 10 minutes longer to crisp. Approximate frying times are: Thigh, 1 hour; fillet, 25 minutes; shoulder steak, 30 minutes; breast slices, 20 minutes.

Braising: **Parts to braise:** Thigh drumstick, shoulder steak, baby drumstick, flat wing, same as frying until golden brown. Then drain off half fat, add ¼ cup of water, cover closely and simmer. Add more water in small portions if needed to keep steam forming and simmer until pieces are fork tender. Remove pieces, pour off fat and make gravy from pan drippings. Serve with noodles, hot biscuits, or rice. Approximate braising time—1 hour, 45 minutes.

BUTTER BAKING

Parts to Butter Bake — Baby drumstick, flat wing, thigh, drumstick, shoulder steak, breast slices, fillet.

Brush pieces with softened butter. Place skin side down in a buttered shallow pan so that pieces barely touch. Bake in a moderately hot oven (375° F.), placing pan on rack just below centre of oven. When half done, turn and season with salt and pepper. Baste several times during remainder of cooking. Bake until pieces are fork tender. Serve with pan gravy.

Approximate Total Baking Time	
Baby Drumstick	1 hr. 40 mins.
Flat Wing	1 hr. 30 mins.
Thigh	1 hr. 15 mins.
Drumstick	1 hr. 15 mins.
Shoulder Steak	1 hr. 15 mins.
Breast Slices	50 mins.
Fillet	40 mins.

MILK BAKING

Parts to Milk Bake — Drumstick, fillet.

Dredge pieces with seasoned flour and let stand on a rack for 20 minutes. Place pieces in a baking dish, then carefully pour in sufficient milk to barely cover pieces.

When Baking Drumstick Pieces Only — Bake uncovered in a moderately slow oven (325° F.) for 30 minutes. Then baste the pieces every 20 minutes with the pan liquid in order to keep milk on surface of pieces from browning or scorching. Bake until fork tender.

When Baking both Drumstick and Fillet Pieces — Follow directions for drumstick adding pieces of fillet after pieces of drumstick have baked for 1 hour.

Approximate Total Baking Time — Drumstick, 1 hr. 20 min.; fillet, 20 minutes.

When Baking Fillet Pieces Only — Follow directions for drumstick, basting after 15 minutes' baking.

Approximate Total Baking Time for Fillet — 30 minutes.

When pieces are tender remove from pan and keep in a warm place. Make a sauce by thickening the pan liquid, adding paprika and a small amount of butter. If desired, add chopped parsley or canned mushrooms.

Milk vs. pop

MILK is cutting into the beer market among British servicemen, and promises to cut into the soft drink market among United States students.

On the University of Illinois campus last summer, milk vending machines outsold machines vending soft drinks.

Huge beaver house

THE Canadian National Railways reports that its engineering crews have found one of the largest beaver houses ever discovered. It was found on a survey of the new railway route between Optic and Chisel Lakes in Northern Manitoba. The house is reported to be over a hundred feet in circumference, with a diameter of 25 feet and a height of 15 feet. As it lies directly in the path of the new rail line, the beavers are being encouraged to move elsewhere.

Albertans guard

ONCE again Norway rats are threatening an invasion of Alberta's eastern border, reports Alberta's supervisor of Pest Control. The direction of their migration is westward. Back pressure of killing in areas of invasion often results in the spilling around the edges into places where they are least expected. Sometimes the entire spearhead veers off and attacks weaker points along the line. Fall surveys indicate that the westward flow of these pests occurs along a line from the Cy-

press Hills to Cold Lake. Albertans are warned to keep a sharp lookout for rats in colder weather.

Visions of Sugar Plums

"The children were nestled all snug in their beds, while visions of sugar plums danced in their heads," to quote Clement Moore's beloved Christmas ballad.

And on Christmas Day these dreams are turned into delicious realities. They appear in the carefully filled stocking, in glistening packages under the tree, and in bon-bon dishes on the dining table. Visions of sugar-plums are transformed, as if by magic, into chocolates, jelly beans and fruit drops, mints and

humbugs, soft and hard-centered candies, reindeer and Santas of barley sugar, and colorful peppermint canes.

As if by magic. The magic is made possible by hundreds who use their knowledge and skill in chocolate and confectionery plants; by hundreds more who farm and harvest the cocoa beans, the nuts and the fruits in our own and other countries; and by the longshoremen, the railroaders and the seafarers who speed these products to the manufacturer and then on to countless merchants in Canada.

Canada's red plague

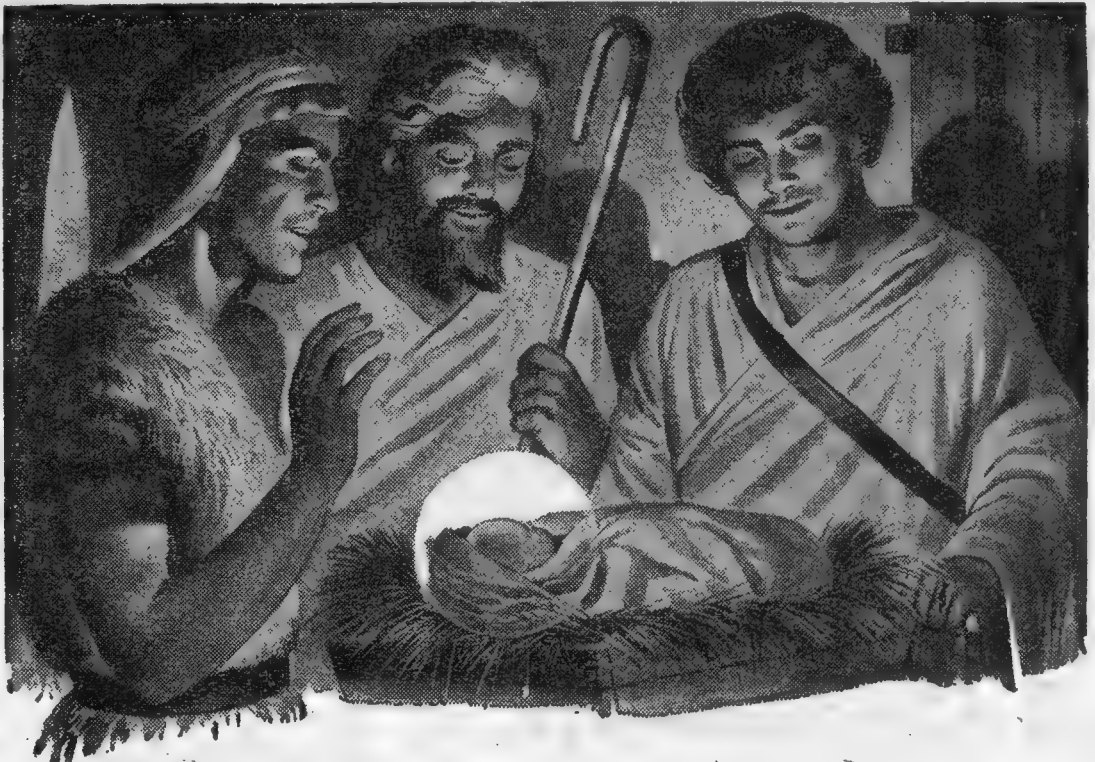
THE Canadian Forestry Association estimates that some 300 million young trees are destroyed annually by forest fires set by public carelessness. This

"kindergarten" class, springing from the seed of parent trees, was designed by Mother Nature to build up new forests in a steady succession. Fires set by human recklessness often create desolate barrens requiring a half-century or more for the first sign of recovery.

Garden help

IT would be folly to suggest that housewives do all the gardening for the average family. Nevertheless, the housewife invariably does at least part of it.

So housewives might be well advised to write to the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, for a free copy of an excellent new pamphlet entitled "Growing Vegetables in the Prairie Garden."



They were humble men...

Shepherds from the plains of Bethlehem came first to praise the infant Christ. And later, other humble men... toilers and fishermen... became His supporters and spread the faith throughout the world.

Centuries later, in the hands of humble men, another cause grew and flourished. The cooperative idea, born among England's poverty-stricken weavers, was carried by nameless couriers throughout the world. It promised aid to the masses of humble people. It appealed to the hearts of men, and it helped to relieve their want and suffering.

That same spirit is the force behind our cooperatives of today.

To all our friends and patrons... Holiday Greetings!

RENEW YOUR CHRISTIAN FAITH...TAKE HOPE FOR THE NEW YEAR

ALBERTA WHEAT POOL

Farmer Owned Co-operative

* * * * *



COTTON ACREAGE IN EGYPT for the 1958-59 season has increased to almost 2-million acres, a five-per-cent boost over last season.

A **BRITISH FARM PAPER** published its thousandth number in August. The "Farm Implement and Machinery Review," which was first published in 1875, claims to be the oldest agricultural publication in the world and the first ever published.

EAR NOISES RELIEVED!

... thousands report.

Wonderful relief from years of suffering from miserable ear noises and poor hearing caused by catarrh of the head! That's what these folks (many past 70) reported after using our simple **Elmo Palliative HOME TREATMENT**. This may be the answer to your prayer. **NOTHING TO WEAR**. Here are SOME of the symptoms that may likely go with your catarrhal deafness and ear noises: Mucus dropping in throat. Head feels stopped up by mucus. Mucus in nose or throat every day. Hear — but don't understand words. Hear better on clear days — worse on rainy days, or with a cold. Ear noises like crickets, bells, whistles, clicking or escaping steam or others. If your condition is caused by catarrh of the head, you, too, may enjoy wonderful relief such as others have reported during our past 21 years. **WRITE TODAY FOR PROOF OR RELIEF and 30-DAY TRIAL OFFER.**

The Elmo Co., Dept. FFR9, Davenport, Iowa

One of the exhibits at the **BRUSSELS FAIR** was a **VACUUM HOIST** which could be coupled to an ordinary **MILKING MACHINE** and used to raise filled milk churns on to loading platforms in farm dairies. It has a lift capacity of 224 pounds to a height of four feet and may be powered from the inlet manifold of a gasoline engine.

CANADIANS who wish to buy articles made out of **CROCODILE SKINS** may do so by writing to Messrs. South American Import and Export Co., P.O. Box 407, Station B, Montreal, Quebec. This firm imports the products and skins from **BRAZIL**.

The **BRITISH** are importing **LESS COTTON**. Figures for the August-March period show that United Kingdom imports were slightly more than one million bales. This is 18% below the same period for the previous season. Imports declined from all major suppliers except **MEXICO, IRAN, EGYPT, and SYRIA**. **UNITED STATES** continues to be the major British supplier, providing 588,000 bales during the period.

Cocoons of the pest known as the pea moth are placed artificially below the surface of the soil under traps at the Pea Research Station, **YAXLEY, ENGLAND**, so that when the moths emerge a warning can immediately be given to growers in the neighborhood.

Similar pea moth traps are located in the counties of **Essex, Bedfordshire, Kent, Suffolk and Lincolnshire** to make possible the most timely warnings in those particular localities.

In **ENGLAND**, over 20 **LINCOLN RED SHORTHORN BREEDERS** are today developing **POLLED TYPES**, and since January, 1957, more than 300 calves sired by bulls have been notified to the Lincoln Red Shorthorn Society.

TURKEY'S 1958 PISTACHIO NUT crop is expected to be 9,500 short tons ... considerably more than in 1957.

A **DROUGHT** is being blamed for a drop in **AUSTRALIA'S** dairy exports. The **UNITED KINGDOM** and the **PHILIPPINES** both cut their imports and Australian exports dropped by over 46%. Cheese exports fell even more — 61%. Dried milk exports also dropped 33%, but canned milk exports jumped 29%.

A coin-in-the-slot **MILK VENDING MACHINE** put up at Paddington Station, **LONDON**, seven months ago, is selling 2,650 cartons of refrigerated milk per week, mainly in the evenings and at week-ends.

RUSSIANS are getting cleaner. Official figures estimate that the **SOVIET UNION** last year produced about 1.4 million short tons of **SOAP** ... 60% more soap than was produced seven years before.

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the **UNITED NATIONS** has prepared a report on **WHEAT PRICES** in various countries. Here is a run-down on the basic price to farmers, comparing the 1949 price with the 1957 price:

	1949	1957
Turkey	\$3.40	\$4.46
Italy	3.05	3.24
West Germany	1.82	2.83
Japan	1.74	2.77
Belgium	2.53	2.53
Indian	2.34	2.34
South Africa	1.80	2.26
France	2.01	2.18
Ireland	2.07	2.18
Pakistan	2.31	2.12
Egypt	1.88	2.09
Sweden	1.71	2.04
Netherlands	2.09	2.01
United States	1.88	1.93
Australia	2.12	1.63
Argentina	1.68	1.52
United Kingdom	2.01	1.50
Canada	1.68	1.40

HOGS are increasing in **MAINLAND CHINA**.

Government statistics show hog numbers for 1957 rose by 35% over the previous year. This sharp increase resulted from an intense campaign for higher pork production and relaxation of forced collectivization of animals.

The numbers of **CATTLE, BUFFALOES, HORSES, ASSES and MULES** have not been given out separately by the Government. In total, however, they are 84,270,000 head. This is about 4% below the total population for one year ago.

SHEEP and GOATS continued to increase in China last year. It is estimated that there are 40 million goats, with most of them in Central China. Most of the sheep are in the outlying areas of **MONGOLIA, SINKIANG, AND TIBET**.

A hundred-year-old custom was revived recently when a hogshead containing **FIFTY-FOUR GALLONS OF SHERRY** was stowed in the hold of the ship, "Ben Lomond" at **LONDON DOCKS** to make a twenty-two-thousand-mile journey to Hong Kong and back in order to mature the wine.

No one really knows in detail what the journey does to the wine, but in effect you get a wine that tastes three to four times as good. For some reason, the sherry improves if it is tossed about like mad, and if it gets very cold in the **BAY OF BISCAY** and very hot in **SUMATRA** or somewhere.

Shiwa Doris' Rose Lad 111, one of the first **GUERNSEY BULLS** to stand at the **HAMPSHIRE Cattle Breeders' artificial insemination centre** in **ENGLAND**, has been slaughtered at the age of 14, after siring some 20,000 calves during his 13 years' active service. His dam was Shiwa Cherqui's Doris, which had the highest lifetime milk-yield of any recorded Guernsey in England.

A Christmas ... Present

That will be a reminder to a friend every month of the year, and will cost little, is a subscription to the—

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**TIRED
FEELING?**



It may be the kidneys

Take Gin Pills to help increase the urinary flow and so relieve bladder and urinary irritations that are often the cause of back ache, tired logy feeling and disturbed rest.

**GIN
PILLS**

FOR THE KIDNEYS



JAPAN is going to **BUY MORE WHEAT** in 1958-59. The Japanese Government has planned to import about 6% more wheat this coming season than it has brought in during the current season. The 1958-59 purchase commitments have been set at about 2,150,000 metric tons.

The decision to import more wheat was made because of lower imports during 1957, a reduction in the local 1957 crop, and increasing consumption of wheat products in Japan.

The tentative proportion of the five different types of import wheat, to be purchased in 1958-59 is about the same as the current season: 46% soft wheat, 12% semi-hard, and 42% hard.

Eleven **PEDIGREE AYRSHIRE BULLS** have been shipped to **NORWAY** from **SCOTLAND**, to help improve milk-yield, butter-fat content and conformation of the udder of the native Norwegian cattle. This is the first shipment of Ayrshires ever made from Scotland to Norway. Similar crossing experiments with Ayrshire bulls and native cattle are being made in several countries, in particular, **KENYA** and **GERMANY**.

RUSSIA has made a major change in its **AGRICULTURAL POLICY**. From now on there will be no more compulsory deliveries for Soviet farmers.

The news was announced following a recent meeting of the

Soviet Central Committee. The announcement said there would be "no more compulsory deliveries of agricultural products or payment in kind, of grain and other products for work done previously by the machine and tractor depots."

INDIA is increasing its lead as the nation with the **MOST CATTLE**.

Latest figures show a percent increase in the Indian cattle population from 1951. There are now about 159 million head of cattle in the country. **BUFFALO** also have increased in numbers to about 45 million today. **SHEEP** numbers are down slightly from recent years at 39 million head. **GOAT** numbers have risen 20% in recent years to 57 million here. The **HORSE** population has fallen off slightly to about 1.5 million.

While the number of cattle rose, the number of cows has been dropping slightly. This gives some indication that cattle numbers may soon decrease.

Government and private industry are combining in **COLOMBIA** to build a \$4,000,000 **FACTORY** to repair **FARM MACHINERY**. It is hoped the plant will reduce the need for imports over the next two or three years.

Latest figures show the July-April period had exports of 3,502,000 metric tons — half a million tons below the same

period last season. Declining exports of wheat and corn caused the reduction. There were slight increases during the period in exports of rye, oats and barley.

Chemical weed killing and thinning

WHEN selective weed killer was used on broadcast carrot seed at Whistley Bridgefield, England, instead of weeding and thinning, an estimated 97 per cent of the seeds which germinated grew into carrots. On this basis it is thought the yield was some three times greater than when thinning is done in lines.

Seeds were broadcast by hand at the rate of about 8 3/4 pounds to the acre, and landed about two inches apart. When the carrots were between seed leaf and two true leaf stage the weeds, all under three inches high, were burnt off with Shell W.

By the time the next generation of weeds had begun to show through, the carrots were advanced enough to stifle their further development.

An advantage claimed for this method of chemical thinning is that the whole area is sown with carrots as thickly as they can be expected to grow; and none of the weed killer, or seed, is wasted.

Increase in butter use

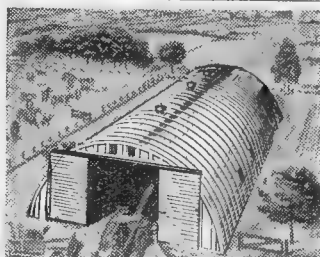
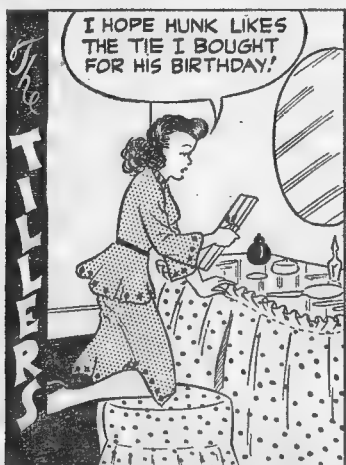
BUTTER production in Manitoba showed an increase recently for the 12th consecutive month. September production was 11.7% above the previous year, and the highest September production since 1947.



EXPORT "A"
FILTER TIP
CIGARETTES

NOTICE!

CHECKS ARE IN THE MAIL FOR THE LUCKY WINNERS OF THE FARM AND RANCH REVIEW CONTEST WHICH CLOSED NOVEMBER 30th. UNFORTUNATELY THIS ISSUE HAD GONE TO PRESS WHEN THE DRAW WAS MADE, BUT A LIST OF THE WINNERS WILL APPEAR IN OUR JANUARY ISSUE.



TRIM - STEEL BUILDINGS

1959 Design - 1947 Prices

ENGINEERED FOR FARM EFFICIENCY, FARM ECONOMY

Trim-Steel has brought steel farm building prices right back to 1947! It's a fact. The basic design of this building makes possible a stronger, cleaner, more efficient building at no more cost than old-style buildings of a decade ago.

Strength — New engineering gives quadruple strength through four-point rib and purlin connections.

Fewer Parts — Trim-Steel gives full size, traditional shape, new strength with 2/3 the parts of old style arch-rib buildings.

Trim Inside — Trim-Steel Buildings are clean and uncluttered; interiors are entirely usable without projections.

Trim Outside — The lines of a Trim-Steel Building are true and trim; no unnecessary bulky joints or projections.

Full Height — Trim-Steel Buildings give full usable height, wall to wall.

Weatherproof — Trim-Steel tough, high tensile strength sheeting gives vertical weather-proofing, extra-wide laps do not permit wind or water to enter.

Age-Proof — Trim-Steel Buildings are weather, fire, water and insect-proof.

Rust-Proof — All parts of Trim-Steel Buildings are rust-proofed with galvanizing or paint; all bolts and screws are cadmium plated.

High Tensile — Roof sheeting for Trim-Steel Buildings is 26 gauge high tensile steel, galvanized with 1.25 oz. zinc (to meet ASTM specifications A-361) stronger than 23 gauge mild steel.

Usable — Trim-Steel Buildings are 40 feet of usable space wide and any length desired. End Walls — End wall and door construction is new, reducing possibility of buckling or warping. Doors always work properly. 18 or 16-foot wide doors, ample height for easy entry with large machinery.

Light — Plastic skylights fit exactly where desired.

FOR EXAMPLE: Trim-Steel, 40' x 60' — \$3,568.00

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Dealer inquiries invited.

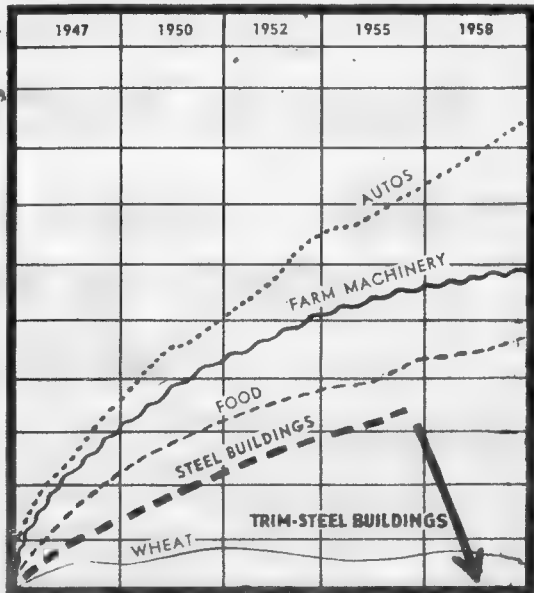
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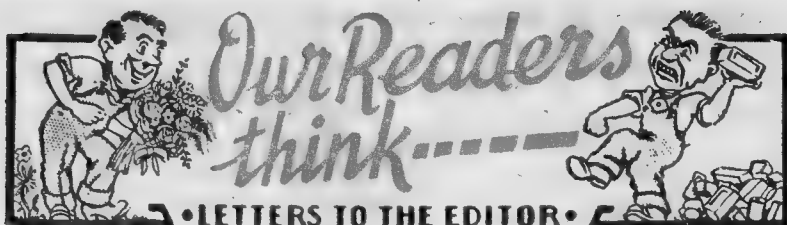
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• LETTERS TO THE EDITOR •

Island ranching

Dear Sir:—

My stock farm is on Banks Island, located 50 miles southeast of Prince Rupert, B.C. I run a few horses, sheep, and black Angus cattle. I have it over other ranchers as I have no winter feeding problem. My stock graze the year around. The grass out here tests as good as clover, according to a test made by U.B.C. I would be interested to hear from ranchers interested in making a move to British Columbia.

Yours truly,
Banks Island Ranch,
Box 364,
Prince Rupert, B.C.

Family farms

Dear Sir:—

I would like to agree with Mr. Wellmer in your October issue, where he defends the "Family Farm."

I believe that it is the "Family Farmer" who will in the end do the most good to the nation. Despite what everyone believes, the large farmer does not produce more per acre than the small farmer. The difference will be

seen when the latest fad for everything big will be swallowed up by right thinking.

Another subject I would like to discuss is the destruction of our coyote population on the prairies. The rabbits and mice which are protected by this coyote slaughter, have done many times more damage than all the coyotes ever did. I miss those yelping varmints.

Yours truly,
Ed. Schindler,
Regina, Sask.

The Tories

Dear Sir:—

According to observations the Tory cabinet must have embarked on the following 4-point program for continued prosperity and reasonable assurance of re-election for many years.

1. Farm products must be held at a low, low level to safeguard against inflation.

2. Industrial, commercial and financial profits must be boosted to a very high level to safeguard against inflation.

3. The blame for any dislocation of the economy resulting from the first two points must

be blamed on the labor unions.

4. The re-election of the Tories is to be left in the hands of the Honorable John Diefenbaker whose dynamic personality with such unforgettable phrases as: A FAIR SHARE OF THE NATIONAL INCOME, A JOB FOR EVERY CANADIAN, and AN UNDISPUTABLE BILL OF RIGHTS has been so outstanding that he should have no trouble on our extending television network to convince the majority of Canadians for the perpetual need of the Tory government.

Let us, therefore, trust that God may save our good John for many years and also his not-so-good Tory party without which he could never, never do.

Yours truly,
E. Weser,
Laird, Sask.

Politics and labor

Dear Sir:—

Your articles in the Farm and Ranch Review this year are absolutely amazing. Prior to the March 31st election, you urged your readers to throw their weight behind John Diefenbaker. After the election you began to make allowances for the Tory promises, and in your opinion it isn't necessary for the elected party to fulfill its pre-election promises. Not only are false promises an insult to the intelligence of the voters, Mr. Editor, but the party concerned is guilty of a deliberate lie. In the final analysis, the electorate will determine whether or not the wool has been pulled over their eyes in the last election.

While your publication professes to be the friend of the farmer, it is obvious from this year's editorials that you are dedicated to drive a wedge between the farmers and laborers. This is intolerable and when my subscription expires there'll be no renewal.

It is already evident that "John's" conversion loan which makes the rich richer and the poor poorer; the cost of living is going to zoom.

Labor will have to bargain and strike if necessary to keep pace with the rising cost of living. They have no choice. This will provide false ammunition for propaganda. What comes first, labor wages or corporation profits?

Yours truly,
Minnie Mack,
Langenburg, Sask.

(We do not create the wedge between farmer and labor leaders. It is already there. Farmers know that every industrial wage demand is followed by an increase in the cost of things they need to keep in business. Labor has no choice but to go on strike? What about the farmer? He is in the same position as the corporation and must make an operating profit before he can hire labor or even keep in business. But he is being taken advantage of. He does not have the privilege of merely striking to force other people to make things easier for him. The farmer is at the

end of the line and can't pass it on and labor leaders know this only too well.—(Editor.)

Dear Sir:—

I notice in one of the weekly papers that the S.F.U. Vice-President says: "I don't think the Federal government will be so stupid as to split the acreage payment between owner and tenant."

Being an owner of a farm and having to rent out because of arthritis, I am too old for a cripple's pension and too young for an old age pension, the proceeds from the farm is practically my only source of income. The rental agreements call for 1/3 of proceeds of farm to owner. After paying taxes I had left 2/5 of crop. The acreage payment is definitely proceeds from the farm and I most certainly think I am entitled to 1/3 of the deficiency payment.

Yours truly,
P. H. Oliver,
Morris, Alta.

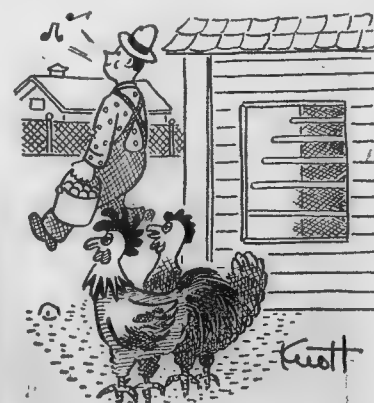
Government stealing?

Dear Sir:—

I like your comments on current events which appear in each issue of the Review, and I agree with many of the correspondents who write to you. Here are a couple of ideas which may strengthen your arm:—

1. There is an old Anglo-Saxon law which says: "The subject cannot be deprived of any portion of his goods without his consent." You will notice the word "Subject". The Anglo-Saxons were never anyone's subjects, not even William the Conqueror. He was merely the Chief Constable on the national level. The Anglo-Saxon was always a citizen. The "Subject" referred to were the remains of the original people of England who were conquered and almost annihilated by the Anglo-Saxons. Much less did it refer to the Anglo-Saxon himself.

2. The only legal law in Canada is the Criminal Code which has been assented to over many years. These "democratic" governments are elected by the people. They have one job only and that is to protect the lives and property of the people from internal burglars and from armies of invading burglars. The Criminal Code says: "Thou shalt not steal." Nowadays these governments cannot deprive us of enough money and may even



"Well, there goes our new family."

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EDMONTON

"Nationalize" everything we have under a thousand pretexts. Those men are not supposed to think noble thoughts of what they can do with people's money any more than the city police.

More power to you.

Yours truly,
John Pearson,
Victoria, B.C.

Disgusted

Dear Sirs :—

My subscription to your paper is paid up 'til April, '61, however your recent Editorials have so disgusted me that I have decided to cancel your paper, so please do not bother me with having to dispose of it in my incinerator.

Yours truly,
J. W. Lee,
Ponoka, Alta.

'The farmers' share

Dear Sir :—

I get quite a kick out of your paper, as regards our farmers in Canada. In your paper of September, your article was good, but you didn't go far enough; our farmers are nearly 10% of the vote and are simply children in the hands of the government, yet as any one knows, are the backbone of any country.

The country was about on an even (balance) in 1948, and since that time everything the farmers have to buy is up 50%, and what he sells is down 20%. This trend has been going on for ten years, and yet our government knows well what U.S., Britain and other countries are doing. Every business man in Canada, especially in the west must know what must be done very soon. If your Social Credit government in Alberta gets out and explains its platform, in regards the farmer, we can in the west have a solid block, and our weight may get us somewhere near what is just and right.

We all know in the west, just how the East tries to help us. They have the people but do not quite understand what the wheat farmer means to them. We all know well that all our wheat is not in demand, but let us get what it is worth for what we can sell. I would like to see the Social Credit government get right out and tell the people just what should be done; it should be easy to get the west together. Let's wake up.

Yours truly,
W. Bentley,
Delisle, Sask.



Austrian milk market

AUSTRIA has joined the growing list of countries that is trying to eliminate a milk surplus.

Besides reducing the government-fixed price to farmers to discourage milk production, Austria is working on another technique. For every 100 liters of milk delivered to the plants, a quarter kilogram of butter and the same amount of cheese is returned to the farmer.

U.S. vets. increase

CONCERN is being shown for the small numbers of young men entering the universities of Canada for training in scientific agriculture.

Yet it would seem that some branches of agriculture are attracting more young men south of the border. Graduates from the United States' 17 veterinary colleges in 1957 totaled 763. This figure boosts the total of more than 18,000 veterinarians already in the U.S.

The new graduates compare with an average of only 952 graduates during the ten-year period from 1940 to 1950. Of the 942 veterinary students who completed their freshmen year in 1957 and continued their training this year, 207 already have their bachelor degrees and 11 their master's degrees. Women represent slightly more than 2% of those enrolled.

Nitrogen aids forage

SANDY-loam-textured soils in the Lower Peace River region are low in organic matter so respond sharply to nitrogen. The Fort Vermilion Experimental Farm says grasses grown singly as hay or pasture quickly become unproductive unless nitrogen fertilizer is added.

Alfalfa, grown with the grass, has about the same effect on forage yield as a substantial dressing of nitrogen.

When plenty of moisture is available, grass-legume mixtures also respond to nitrogen and so does alfalfa grown alone.

In 1956, brome grass grown singly produced 2,019 pounds dry matter per acre without fertilizer. This yield was increased by 2,040 pounds of dry matter per acre when 200 pounds per acre of 33.5-0-0 fertilizer was applied.

Alfalfa added to unfertilized brome grass increased the forage yield by 1,044 pounds dry matter per acre.

An alfalfa response of from 3,724 pounds to 5,797 pounds dry matter per acre resulted when 200 pounds per acre of 33.5-0-0 fertilizer was applied to an alfalfa crop grown singly.

Equally striking results occurred in grass seed production. A field of Climax timothy, spring fertilized in 1957 with 150 pounds per acre of 33.5-0-0 fertilizer, returned 209 pounds of seed per acre.



ELNORA, Alberta
December 15, 1958

To all our members and friends

Another Christmas is just ten days away. The planning and preparation for Christmas in most homes is pretty well completed. However, the spirit of Christmas and lift and exultation that we get from it is still to come.

May I on behalf of the other members of our Board of Directors and all express to you our sincerest good wishes for a happy and pleasant time this Christmas. To all of the young, and in good health of course, Christmas is a happy time. For the more mature of us, besides being a time that we look forward to, it is another opportunity to thank Kind Providence for bringing us close to the end of another year and throughout the year being able to enjoy at least a majority of the good things of life.

Then there are some who because of indifferent health or other circumstances will not be able to enjoy this Christmas, and for these we would hope that while you are in this position you be given additional strength and courage for such time as this travail is with you.

Fraternally and
co-operatively yours,

James A. Wood
President,

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PERSONAL

REINCARNATION — Without reincarnation there is nothing but chaos to be made of human existence. — Violet Tweedale.

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REINCARNATION — The shades of holy men who failed, being weak of will, pass the door of birth again. — W. B. Yeats.

PERSONAL

GIVE FOAM KITS, cello wrapped Bed-Doll, \$2.95; Baby-Doll, \$1.95; Purse, \$1.50; Bandeaux, 75c; Table Centre, \$2.25; Cushion cover, \$2.95; Prompt delivery. Mrs. N. Janzen, 1145 Waller Ave., Ft. Garry, Manitoba.

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Big winter problem

ARE you going to let the below zero weather change the original state of your milk and cream? Not if you want top grades and quick returns from your dairy products, says L. M. Silcox, Supervisor of Alberta's Dairy Factory Inspection.

You'll take precautions at home or on the road to see that freezing doesn't occur. One way to achieve this is by using a well-insulated cooling tank and changing the water once or twice daily to keep it in a liquid state. It's also one of the best ways of maintaining quality.

Trucks should be equipped with well-insulated carrying space, heated when necessary to keep milk and cream from freezing. Length of time on the road will decide what provisions are most appropriate.

Another freezing precaution is to avoid leaving filled cream or milk cans on open railway station platforms in below zero weather.

Frozen milk and cream are not welcomed at dairy plants or by consumers. At the plant it is very difficult to obtain a reasonable sample for testing and thawed cream takes on a rough or mealy texture. Frozen milk used for cheesemaking causes an appreciable decrease in yield. The consumer receiving frozen milk may find flakes of protein on his milk bottle or drinking glass, an oiling off of fluid cream when poured in hot tea or coffee and a lack of smooth spreadability in his butter.

More meat

CANADIAN have apparently been able to buy more meat lately. 14.9 more pounds of meat per capita were eaten in 1956 than in 1951. According to Dominion Bureau of Statistics figures, beef and pork meats made up 87% of the total. 1957 figures, not yet available, are believed to be still higher.

Saskatchewan lagging in stock loans

MORE of Saskatchewan's Farm Improvement Loans could, and should be made for livestock and livestock equipment. This is the opinion of Agriculture Minister, I. C. Nollet. Saskatchewan's loans (1957) were only 3 per cent of total improvement loans. In Ontario the figure was 9 per cent and in Alberta 7 per cent.

Big money for Co-ops

THE 10th annual report on Co-operation in Manitoba, shows that co-op organizations in Manitoba did \$127,635,935.00 worth of business in the last fiscal year. Manitoba has 414 co-operatives with an aggregate membership of 246,240. The province also has 214 credit unions.

But the producer loses most with his slower, lower, take-home pay.

Manure to check erosion

IT'S never been a secret that barnyard manure would produce an increased yield in most crops. Now, however, tests at the reclamation substation at Melita, Manitoba, show that it has special qualities for rebuilding "blown-out" areas and eroded knolls on the light textured soils.

Since little top-soil remains on many of these wind-eroded areas, some correction is needed to ensure satisfactory yields, but it also aids in preventing further soil drifting, particularly if it is applied on the surface of the exposed knolls.

The best bedding

NOT all materials are of equal value for livestock bedding. Farmers would do well to take stock of what's available and select the least expensive material on hand that has the best capacity to absorb water.

The Northwest Farm News suggests that sawdust and shavings are quite satisfactory for keeping the cow warm and dry. The following figures give some comparison for the water absorption capacity of the various bedding materials:

Dried Peat Moss	500-1000
Shavings	119-120
Sawdust	80-160
Oat Straw	250
Wheat Straw	210

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Pellets...

THE meat packing industry ranks 5th among Canadian industries in dollar value. In 1956 the industry's sales volume was \$845,000,000.00.

RENOVATING pasture land is credited with solving weed and erosion problems, increasing pasturing capacity and boosting yields from 30 to 100%, speeding growth and lengthening the growing season.

THE greatest contribution made by modern plant breeders has been the development of varieties resistant to plant disease.

HENS running loose will produce low-value eggs, by picking up many types of green feed, insects and other barnyard or pasture materials, all of which tend to make egg yolks dark and of a strong flavor.

SYMPTOMS of seaside arrowgrass poisoning in cattle are abnormal breathing, staggering and convulsions. The best home remedy, according to experts, is a corn syrup drench.

DON'T store strong-smelling roots and beet pulp in the dairy barn. Cows inhale the smells and will transfer them to the milk without eating the food at all.

CANADIAN meat consumption last year was 142.5 lbs. per person, which made Canada 6th among the world's fresh meat eaters.

IN Manitoba a program to provide free anti-polio vaccine for young adults, under forty, costing about \$75,000.00 has been initiated.

SIZE of farm loans in 1957-58 increased by 54% over the previous four years, to an average loan of \$5,135.00. Four times as many loans were granted.

FARMING, based on the total number of fatal accidents, is the most dangerous of our major industries.

THE U.S. Department of Agriculture announces that one-sixth of the American families expenditure on food is for dairy products.

A FOAM LAKE, Saskatchewan, farmer and processor this year operated a turkey ranch which had 24,000 birds on hand.

THE Manitoba Department of Agriculture will again assist farmers who wish to exhibit in the Seed, Grain and Hay Show at the Royal Winter Fair. The Department will pay entry fees and shipping charges on all approved samples.

TIMES have changed! Henry Ford is said to have offered the Ford Co. to General Motors in 1908 for 8 million dollars. And General Motors was willing to buy but couldn't raise the money.

ONE of the simplest and most effective ways of ensuring that a pasture will provide a good yield of high-quality forage, experts agree, is to include alfalfa in the pasture mixture.

A NUMBER of cattle slaughtered each year have a pronounced objectionable odor which is thought to be from feeding weed seeds, particularly stink-weed.

POTATO experts say that the annual loss to commercial growers by ring-rot could pay for the additional cost of certified seed potatoes, over others, for 20 years.

FORTY-FOUR pure-bred Landrace piglets from four litters on a Quebec farm when weaned at 56 days was 2,086 pounds, or an average of almost 48 pounds per piglet.

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Hundreds of uses for these Jerry cans — every day. Farmers, Contractors, Garages, Service Stations, Boats, etc. Used once only, free from rust. Extra Special

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Tune into 1060

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NEW JOHN DEERE "30" Series Tractors...

for Canada



More than 75 belt horsepower is on tap in the new "830" Diesel to handle large tool carriers (left), disk tillers, multiple hookups of hydraulically controlled equipment, and similar loads. No other tractor in the 6-furrow field offers you such outstanding fuel economy.

*They Squeeze More
Out of Each Man-Hour
...Take Less
Out of Each Man!*

Far too often, the man who consistently keeps his work moving on schedule does so at the expense of tired arms, aching shoulders, and fatigue in every bone. But now come the new John Deere "30's"—and what marked changes these tractors are making in this situation for Canadian grain growers!

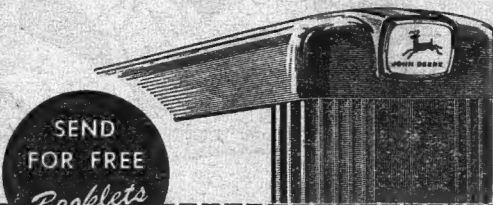
Here are heavy-duty tractors tailor-made for grain operations . . . with the power to handle large equipment and make the most of every man-hour. Here, too, are modern better-work features that save your muscles—*Advanced Power Steering* that enables you to steer the tractor with finger-tip ease . . . *Custom Powr-Trol* that pro-

vides accurate control of equipment to up the quality of every job. In addition, you enjoy maximum comfort and convenience that make farming easier and more enjoyable.

Best of all, these tractors will help you harvest greater profits. Labor costs are slashed because one man can do a tremendous amount of work in a single day. You enjoy outstanding fuel economy plus the lower upkeep costs of the exclusive two-cylinder engine design. See your John Deere dealer soon, and start farming the easier, more profitable way with modern John Deere tractor power. Ask him about the convenient John Deere Credit Plan.



The new 4-furrow "630" and 5-furrow "730" Standard Tractors provide husky lugging power for medium- and large-acreage grain operations. Both can be equipped with the Universal 3-Point Hitch. Available with gasoline and all-fuel engines; Diesel, too, in the "730" Series (shown at left with a 2200 Surflex Disk Tiller).



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Please send me more information on the tractors checked below. I farm _____ acres.

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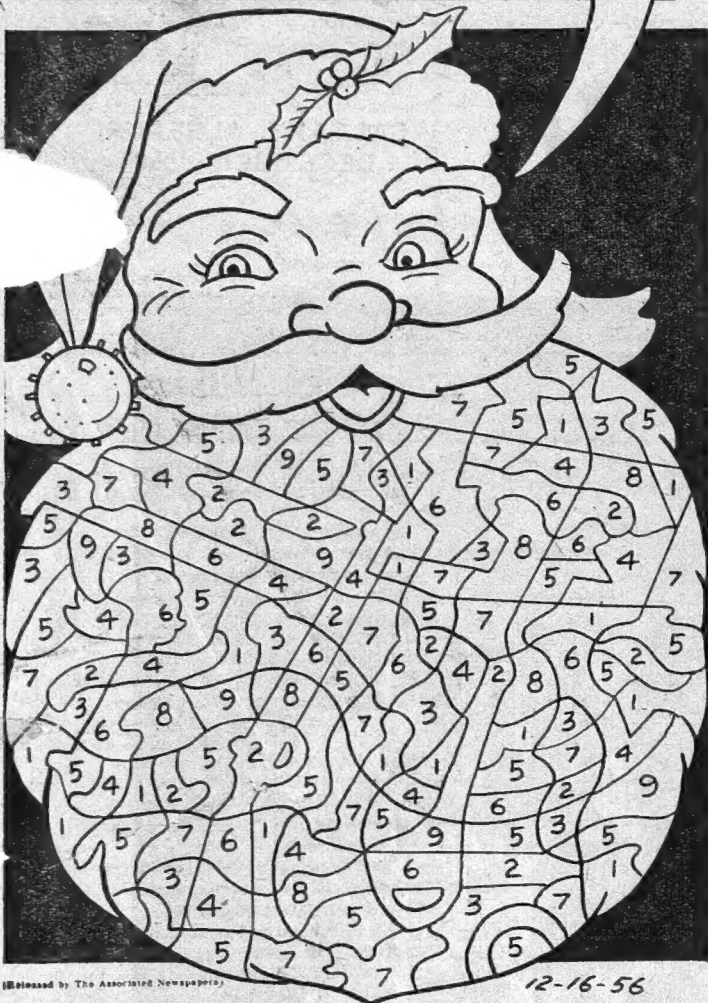
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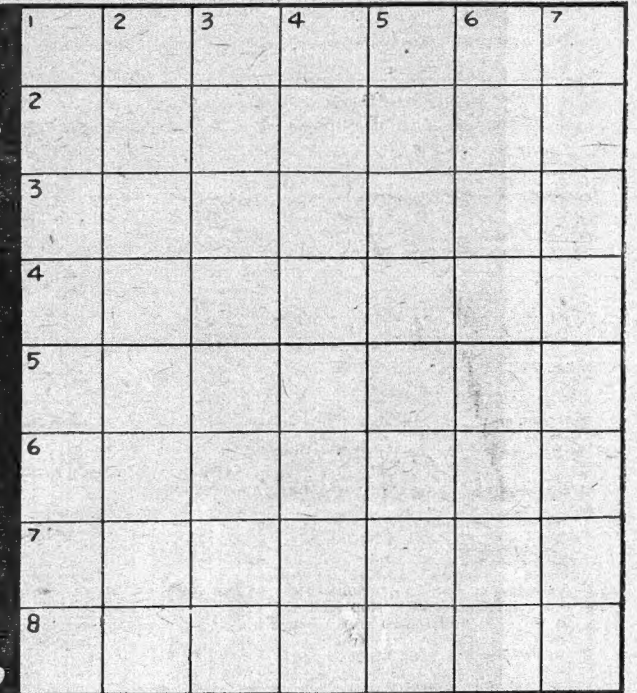
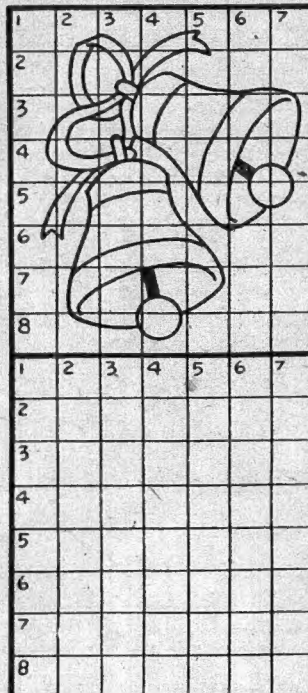
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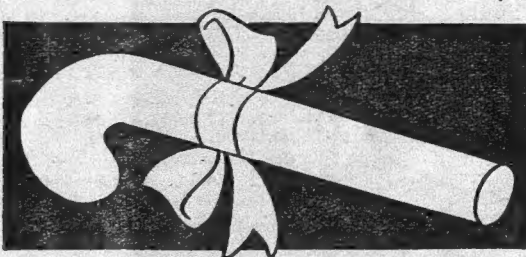
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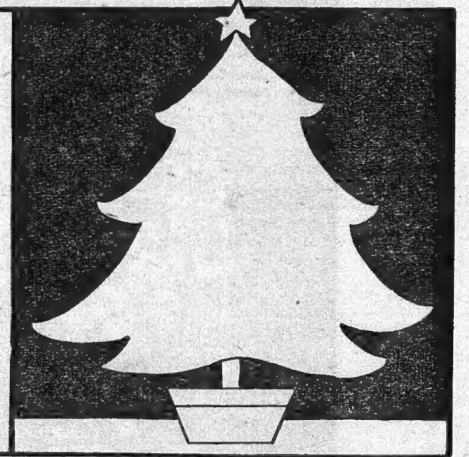
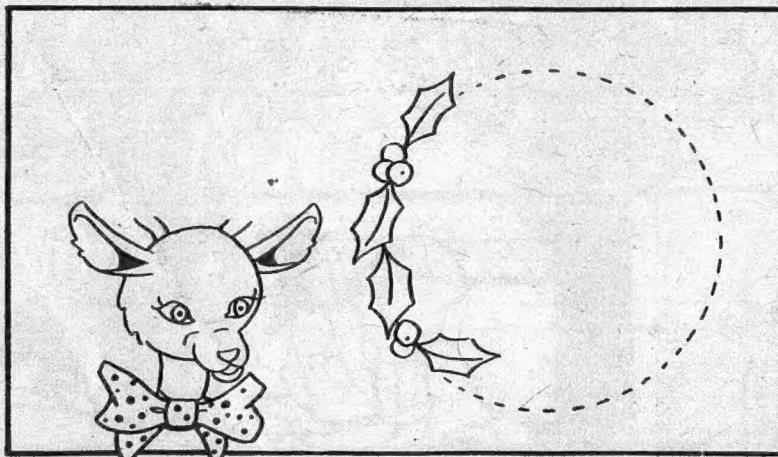


HELP JOLLY OLD SAINT NICHOLAS TO GET READY FOR CHRISTMAS.

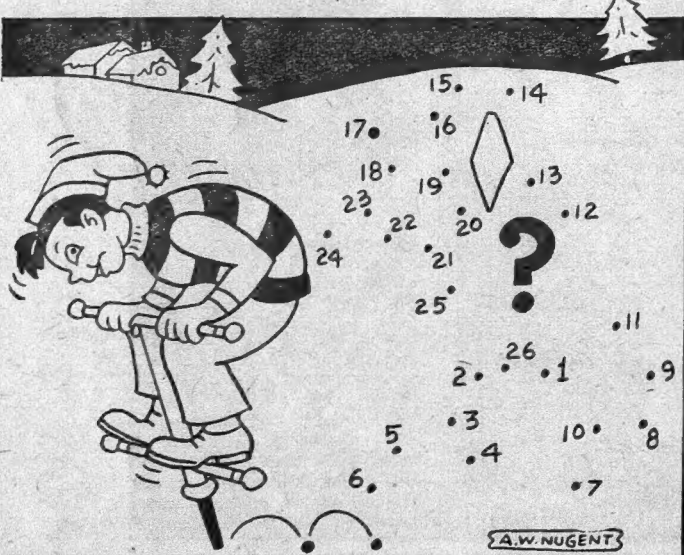
DRAW THE STRIPES ON THE CANDY CANE, THE REINDEER'S ANTLERS, FINISH THE WREATH AND DECORATE THE CHRISTMAS TREE.



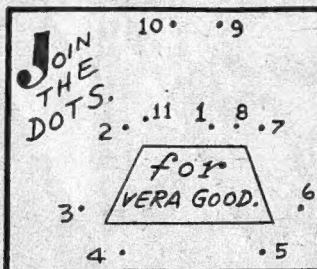
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BILLY MADE A PICTURE IN THE SNOW OF WHAT HE WANTS FOR CHRISTMAS. JOIN THE NUMBERED POGO HOLES TO SEE IT.



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READ THE INITIALS OF THESE TOYS, ACROSS, TO SPELL ANOTHER TOY.



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